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ZURICH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria	6.00	Dr.	Iran	1.50	U.S.	1.00	N.Y.	1.00
Argentina	1.00	U.S.	Japan	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Australia	1.00	U.S.	South Africa	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Bahamas	1.00	U.S.	Taiwan	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Bangladesh	1.00	U.S.	Thailand	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Barbados	1.00	U.S.	Turkey	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Belize	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Bermuda	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Bhutan	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Bolivia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Bosnia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Botswana	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Brazil	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Brunei	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Bulgaria	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Burkina Faso	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Burundi	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Cambodia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Cameroon	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Canada	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Cape Verde	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Cayman Islands	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Czech Republic	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Dominican Republic	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Dominica	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
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El Salvador	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Equatorial Guinea	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Eritrea	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Estonia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Fiji	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Finland	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
France	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
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Ghana	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
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Greece	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Guatemala	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Haiti	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Honduras	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Hungary	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Iceland	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
India	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Indonesia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Israel	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Italy	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Jamaica	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Japan	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
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Kenya	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Korea	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Kuwait	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Laos	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Latvia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
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Lesotho	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Liberia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Lithuania	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Luxembourg	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Macao	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Madagascar	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Malawi	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Malaysia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Maldives	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Mali	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Malta	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Mauritania	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Mauritius	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Mexico	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Moldova	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Mongolia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Montenegro	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Morocco	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Mozambique	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Nicaragua	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Netherlands	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Netherlands Antilles	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
New Zealand	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Nicaragua	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Niger	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Nigeria	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
North Macedonia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Oman	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Pakistan	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Panama	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Papua New Guinea	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Paraguay	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Peru	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Philippines	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Poland	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Portugal	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Romania	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Russia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Rwanda	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Saudi Arabia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Senegal	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Seychelles	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Sierra Leone	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Singapore	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Slovakia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Slovenia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
South Africa	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
South Korea	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Spain	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Sri Lanka	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
St. Kitts	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
St. Lucia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
St. Vincent	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Sweden	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Taiwan	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Tanzania	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Togo	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Tonga	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Trinidad and Tobago	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Tunisia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Turkey	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Turkmenistan	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Uganda	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Ukraine	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
United Arab Emirates	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
United Kingdom	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
United States	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Uruguay	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Uzbekistan	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Venezuela	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Vietnam	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Yemen	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Zambia	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Zimbabwe	1.00	U.S.	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00

## Tutu Says Prize Stirs New Hope

### Threat of Bomb Interrupts Oslo Award Ceremony

The Associated Press

OSLO — Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa accepted his Nobel Peace Prize on Monday at a ceremony that was interrupted by a bomb threat.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded the 1984 prize to Bishop Tutu in October, describing him as "a unifying leader" in the fight against South Africa's racial segregation laws.

The black Anglican church leader accepted a gold medal, diploma and \$193,000 stipend in the ceremony held on the 88th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite whose will established and endowed the Nobel awards.

In his remarks, Bishop Tutu described the congratulations he had received from heads of state, church leaders and ordinary people, "notable exceptions being the Soviet and South African governments."

"A new hope has been kindled," he said, "in the breasts of the millions who are voiceless, oppressed, dispossessed, tortured by the powerful tyrants, lacking elementary human rights in Latin America, in Southeast Asia, in the Far East, in many parts of Africa and behind the Iron Curtain who have their noses rubbed in the dust."

Bishop Tutu said: "The prize has given fresh hope to many in a world that has sometimes had a pall of despondency cast over it by the experience of suffering, disease, poverty, famine, hunger, oppression, injustice, evil and war — a pall that has made many wonder whether God cared, whether he was omnipotent, whether he was loving and compassionate."

The bishop said he was proud to follow in the footsteps of the only other South African peace prize winner, Albert J. Lutuli, former head of the African National Congress, who won the prize in 1960.

Because of a bomb threat, the police cleared Oslo University's Aula Festival Hall. They evacuated Bishop Tutu and his family, Norwegian King Olav V and other members of the royal family, and several hundred diplomats and other guests.

The audience was given no explanation when they were asked to leave, but Norwegian television said its live transmission was interrupted "because of a bomb threat."

The ceremony was resumed after the police failed to find a bomb inside the hall.

■ Czechoslovak Poet on TV

Jaroslav Seifert, the Czechoslovak poet, appeared briefly on national television on the eve of the Stockholm ceremony awarding him the Nobel prize for literature, but local media on Monday made no mention of the honor, United Press (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Egil Aarvik, chairman of the Nobel Committee, asked the audience to leave the hall in Oslo on Monday after a bomb threat. Bishop Desmond Tutu and his wife, Lea, looked on.



Jana Seifertova, the daughter of the Czechoslovak poet, Jaroslav Seifert, receiving the Nobel prize in literature on behalf of her father from King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden.

## Engineer Allowed In Plant

### U.S. Executive Helping Indian Gas-Leak Probe

Reuters

BHOPAL, India — Police allowed an American executive of the Union Carbide Corp. on Monday to enter the pesticides factory here where a gas leak killed an estimated 2,500 people, the Press Trust of India said.

The news agency quoted an unnamed government source as saying that Warren Woerner, a chemical engineer, was allowed to enter the plant to help a team from India's Central Bureau of Investigation, which is investigating the Dec. 3 accident.

Mr. Woerner was refused entry to the factory on Thursday, when he arrived in this central Indian city with four other American officials of Union Carbide to investigate the disaster.

A World Health Organization toxicologist, who arrived over the weekend, said that survivors had no risk of paralysis or kidney or liver disorders. Dr. Claude Jager said at a meeting of medical experts that pregnant women and fetuses would suffer no damage. He said that victims of the accident would suffer mainly eye and respiratory problems.

A six-man team from the Commonwealth Society for the Blind arrived Monday to investigate whether victims suffering from eye irritation would lose their sight.

Bhopal's air and water were declared safe Monday by a team of Indian experts. S. Vardarajan, director-general of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, said in a statement that tests had shown there was no trace of the gas in air and water samples.

News agency reports said the chief minister of Madhya Pradesh state, Arjun Singh, arrived in New Delhi on Monday night to hold talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the attorney general of India on compensation claims for victims.

John Coale, a Washington lawyer, said that damages to victims could reach \$1 billion. He said he had agreements to represent 5,000 people, as well as the city's mayor and city council.

Mr. Coale, who arrived in Bhopal over the weekend, was involved in claims on behalf of the U.S. Embassy hostages held in Iran in 1979-80.

[Union Carbide's chairman, Warren M. Anderson, said Monday that the company and its Indian subsidiary were donating \$1.8 million to an emergency relief fund for the victims of the leak. The Associated Press reported from Danbury, Connecticut.

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## New Caledonian Militants Dismantle Last Roadblock

United Press International

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Separatist Melanesians lifted their last roadblock on New Caledonia on Monday, ending more than three weeks of violent confrontation with residents loyal to France.

Native separatists agreed to dismantle the last barricades around the eastern town of Thio as a prelude to negotiations with a French government envoy on the political future of the islands.

The police said the Melanesians, or Kanaks, took down several roadblocks around Thio, including one that cut off traffic to the capital city of Noumea. Unarmed separatists retained checkpoints to search cars for weapons, the police said.

Eloi Machoro, who has the title of minister of security in the separatists' self-declared provisional government, said the Kanaks would retain "control" of Thio for at least two months. Kanaks allowed helicopters to evacuate children and deliver food and other supplies during the 23-day blockade.

Mr. Machoro said the Kanaks turned over to the police 300 weapons seized from Thio residents in a house-to-house search. The police denied receiving the weapons.

The Thio roadblocks were among the first erected by the Kanaks, who began building barricades, burning homes and taking hostages to disrupt elections Nov. 18 for a territorial government. The voting was boycotted by separatist groups.

Confrontations between Kanaks and mainly white loyalists increased sharply last Wednesday, when 10 Kanaks were killed in a

loyalist ambush at the nearby town of Hienghene. The police said only minor incidents had been reported since the shoot-out.

On Monday, a French judge ordered a white loyalist resident, one of eight suspects rounded up by the police after the shoot-out, to stand trial. Loyalists told the police that the ambush was carried out in self-defense.

### More Violence Seen

Steve Lohr of The New York Times reported from Hienghene:

At the end of a dirt road, past the French troops guarding the way, funeral rites for the 10 Melanesians killed last week took place Saturday on a palm- and pine-covered burial ground.

Women wailed and men keened. Inside a simple cement building with a corrugated steel roof, the coffins were laid side by side. The clearing in the tropical foliage was filled with a few hundred people, nearly all Melanesians. They were friends, relatives and supporters of the dead men. Before the coffins were lowered into the graves, a few men spoke, saying that the cause of those who perished was righteous and that they did not die in vain.

The unrest on the island, many say, has permanently changed the political climate of this French territory in the South Pacific, making recurrent spasms of violence more likely.

Robert Umako, a young Melanesian and a militant separatist, notes that Paris sent a special envoy to New Caledonia last week to try to stop the violence. Now, Mr. Umako

says, he is certain that independence is around the corner, maybe four or five weeks away.

"If they do not give us independence," he says, "we may kill all the French."

Jacques Houssard is a 31-year-old Frenchman, born in New Caledonia, and the co-owner of a hotel in Noumea.

"I can't see independence with the natives," Mr. Houssard said. "They are terrorists. They have no program, no policy."

There have been occasional periods of anti-colonial protest before in New Caledonia. A series of uprisings took place in the 19th century, not long after the French took possession of the territory in 1853.

But the recent unrest is more lasting and substantive. It began with the boycott of the Nov. 18 elections for a semi-autonomous territorial government. The militants were protesting the French formula for self-determination, which called for a vote on the independence issue in 1989. The separatists wanted a commitment to independence and a government that the natives would control.

The political situation in New Caledonia is extremely unsettled after the murders last week, particularly so because two of the victims were brothers of the separatist leader, Jean-Marie Tjibou.

"The threshold for political violence has been lowered," a Western diplomat said. "The fuse has been shortened and shortened permanently."

Not all Melanesians, who number 62,000 out of a total population of 145,000, want independence. Many would seem to agree

with Dick Ukeiwe, a member of the recently elected territorial government. Addressing a crowd of 12,000 French loyalists on Friday, Mr. Ukeiwe declared: "We want to remain French and stay in the Republic."

There are clear benefits to remaining a French colony. Paris spends \$210 million a year in New Caledonia, including budget allocations, salaries for civil servants and military spending. The commercial economy is based largely on nickel — the territory has one-third of the world's reserves — and on tourism.

New Caledonia's per capita income of more than \$5,800 a year is one of the highest in the South Pacific, and is about \$100 less than that of Australia, its big neighbor 900 miles (1,446 kilometers) to the west. However, the benefits of the commercial economy are mostly in Noumea and its suburbs, where most of the European population lives.

Noumea is a slice of the French Riviera transplanted in the Pacific. The streets are alive with European-made cars. It is a city abundant with Camembert, French wines and, on its picture-postcard beaches, deep tans and bare breasts.

But the well-heeled European style of life is unfamiliar to the vast majority of Melanesians. Most of them are still dependent on a semi-subsistence agricultural and fishing economy.

Asked if he favors immediate independence, Jacques Boenghik replied: "I am Kanak, so yes. Those Kanaks who oppose independence are the ones who have become rich in the French system."

## New Curfew In Sri Lanka; U.S. Envoy Holds Talks

Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Security forces on Monday imposed a 61-hour curfew on northern Sri Lanka in a continuing effort to end political violence by Tamil rebels.

The curfew order, which follows a 42-hour curfew enforced over the weekend, came as General Vernon A. Walters, a U.S. special envoy, met Sri Lankan leaders in Colombo to discuss the upsurge of attacks by separatist guerrillas. More than 370 people have died in clashes in the last three weeks.

General Walters handed President Junius R. Jayewardene a message from President Ronald Reagan. Officials from both countries declined to comment on the contents of the message. They also refused to comment on a report in a state-run newspaper that the government had presented Washington with a list of requested military supplies.

The U.S. envoy, who arrived Sunday, was briefed by Mr. Jayewardene and senior ministers on the situation in the north, where the rebels want a separate state for the island's minority Tamils. Tamils represent 18 percent of the island's population.

Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, on a visit here two months ago, ruled out the possibility of U.S. arms to Sri Lanka. General Walters is scheduled to leave Tuesday.

Jaffna residents, who took advantage of an 11-hour break in the curfew Monday to buy food, described the situation in the north as tense.

Police reported several shootings, including the killing of an organizer for the ruling United National Party by two gunmen on Saturday.

Soldiers and police detained at least 300 suspected rebels in the north over the weekend. Troops raided three guerrilla hideouts in the north on Saturday and rounded up 200 people. They said they found military uniforms, ammunition, bombs and separatist literature.

Those arrested were taken to Colombo on Sunday under tight security, official sources said.

## Marchers, Police Clash In Manila

By Abby Tan

Washington Post Service

MANILA — Police used water cannons on more than 5,000 Filipino demonstrators, some carrying anti-American banners, when they tried to march toward a suburban military base on Monday.

The movement was supported by militant lawyers who began a two-day boycott of the courts to protest what they alleged was the judiciary's lack of independence.

An explosive device went off behind police ranks during the confrontation with the demonstrators, but no one was hurt.

Stones and bottles were thrown at policemen who blocked the road 300 yards (274 meters) from the camp, the headquarters of the armed forces, which human rights advocates accuse of killing many Filipinos.

The demonstrators dispersed peacefully. The Manila demonstration was one of several staged throughout the Philippines against the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and American support for him.

The boycotting lawyers protested what they called "an institutionalized, systematic and gross violation of human rights."

They named nine lawyers involved in human rights causes who they said had been arrested, tortured or killed.

A statement by the lawyers said that the Task Force Detainees, a church-backed group that monitors the welfare of political detainees, had recorded a total of 1,705 Filipinos who had either been killed or disappeared since 1972, when Mr. Marcos imposed martial law.

Another group of Filipinos placed a half-page newspaper advertisement Monday to demand an end to U.S. support for the Marcos government. "The U.S. government is as much to blame as the Marcos regime for the degradation of our people's fundamental rights to life and decent living," it said.

Continued U.S. support, the ad said, had enabled the regime to continue despite widespread protests.

Thousands of people in troubled insurgency areas also held protest marches. In Bacolod, on Negros Island, more than 50,000 people gathered in the city after a five-day march from various parts of the island.

Other marches were reported in the central Philippines cities of Iloilo, Legaspi and Tacloban and Luzon City, on Luzon Island.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 9 Rights Activists Detained in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) — Plainclothes and uniformed police detained at least nine persons Monday at Moscow's Pushkin Square, preventing activists from holding what has become an annual commemoration of International Human Rights Day.

An Associated Press reporter saw three persons being taken away after approaching the popular gathering spot in central Moscow. Another Western reporter said that two other demonstrators were detained on the opposite side of the square, and a Western diplomat said he saw four persons he knew were planning to go to the square being detained in a nearby subway station.

Earlier Monday, seven Soviet Jews marked the anniversary of the 1948 United Nations human rights declaration by presenting a petition to the national parliament asking the authorities to investigate what the group said was illegal treatment of would-be emigrants.

### Gorbachov Heads Kremlin Meeting

MOSCOW (AP) — The Communist Party on Monday convened what was said to be its first nationwide ideology conference and the major report was given by Mikhail S. Gorbachov, indicating that the relatively young Politburo member is the ranking Soviet leader behind President Konstantin U. Chernenko.

The convening of the conference, attended by party leaders of the 15 Soviet republics and other top officials, was announced by Tass. In his report, Mr. Gorbachov, 53, stressed the need to restructure management in the centrally planned economy and to make "corrections" in party practices to counter Western criticism.

Kremlin observers have believed that Mr. Gorbachov emerged as the party's second-ranking leader after Mr. Chernenko, 73, became general secretary in February. The post of party ideologist is considered the most important after the general secretary. A spokesman for the Central Committee said the party had never before held an all-Soviet conference on ideology.



Mikhail S. Gorbachov

### Polish Church Backs Cross Protest

WARSAW (UPI) — The Roman Catholic Church vowed Monday to oppose government moves to remove crucifixes from classroom walls and sent two priests to join 400 students staging a sit-in over the issue.

In a strongly worded protest, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski said that students striking at a vocational school in the southern town of Wloclaw had a right to demand permission to hang crucifixes in the school. Most of the 12,000 residents of Wloclaw, south of Warsaw, back the students' action, reports said.

### Iraq Says Its Jets Attacked Ship in Gulf

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Iraq said Monday that its warplanes raided a "large naval target" in the Gulf waters near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal.

But marine salvage and shipping offices in Bahrain said they had received no distress signal from any vessel in the Gulf during the day. In Iraqi military parlance, the terminology large naval target means a supertanker.

The Gulf News Agency quoted an Iraqi military spokesman in Baghdad as saying that the raiding planes "scored direct and effective hits" on the target and returned safely to base. The spokesman said the target was raided as part of the blockade on Iran's oil terminal at Kharg Island, at the head of the Gulf, and other Iranian ports.

### Lebanon Holds Firm on Troop Talks

BEIRUT (NYT) — U.S. mediation failed Monday to bring about a change in Lebanon's position with regard to the deadlocked troop withdrawal negotiations with Israel.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said his government was holding to its stand regarding the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping troops in areas to be evacuated by the Israeli Army. He spoke after he and President Amin Gemayel met for more than an hour with Richard W. Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

Mr. Karami said the U.S. diplomat conveyed the latest Israeli views about the talks. "Mr. Murphy told us that he wanted our response to certain ideas and proposals," he said, "and we, as a matter of fact, remain committed to the position which we have explained repeatedly."

Lebanese and Israeli officers held Monday their ninth session since Nov. 8 at Naqurah, a Lebanese village on the border with Israel which has been serving as headquarters for the 5,000-man UN force.

### For the Record

In Damascus, the central committee of the ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party of Syria opened meetings Monday to prepare for the convening of the regional party congress later this month. (AP)

### Shultz Defends Use of Force

(Continued from Page 1)

Shultz argued that when Syria began backing Lebanese factions in an effort to undercut the U.S.-brokered Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the United States should have stood firm and stepped up its use of force in defense of the Lebanese government. The Pentagon wanted to withdraw the marines from Lebanon in the face of congressional criticism.

In that case, the Pentagon view prevailed because the White House was also concerned that the continuing loss of American lives might hurt President Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign. State Department officials said.

In his speech, Mr. Shultz said that the invasion of Grenada was a relatively easy decision, but that often "the moral choices will be much less clearly defined than they were in Grenada."

"Our morality must give us the strength to act in such difficult situations," he said. "This is the burden of statesmanship."

He cited three instances in which power can be used legitimately:

• "Not when it crushes the human spirit and tramples human freedom, but when it can help liberate a people or support the yearning for freedom."

• "Not when it imposes an alien will on an unwilling people, but when its aim is to bring peace or to support peaceful processes; when it prevents others from abusing their power through aggression or oppression."

• "And not when it is applied unsparingly, without care or concern for innocent life, but when it is applied with the greatest efforts to avoid unnecessary casualties and with a conscience troubled by the pain unavoidably inflicted."

Mr. Shultz said that when the United States acted in accordance with its principles and the "realistic limits of our power," it could succeed.

"And, on such occasions, we will be able to count on the full support of the American people," he said. "There is no such thing as guaranteed public support in advance."

### Bishop Sees Hope in Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

International reported from Prague.

"I am being laughed at for being old and still writing love poems, but I shall write them till the end," the news agency CTK quoted Mr. Seifert as saying in the broadcast.

"I am happy about the awarding of the prize," he said, "because it has brought Czechoslovak poetry international recognition."

Mr. Seifert, 83, was in the hospital with diabetes and heart disease when he was informed on Oct. 11 that he had won the prize. He was allowed to leave the hospital at the end of October.

Because of illness he was not able to go to Stockholm to receive the prize, but his daughter and son accepted it there on his behalf.

## Passengers Say Hijackers Used Torture

(Continued from Page 1)

ter storming the plane, said they would put the hijackers on trial.

[President Ronald Reagan's spokesman said Monday that the United States expected Iran to release the two Americans on Tuesday. The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

[The spokesman, Larry Speakes, also said that Mr. Reagan had sent Kuwait a message praising its "firm stand" in refusing to give in to the hijackers' demands.]

In London, a Danish-born flight attendant aboard the plane described on Monday how she saw Mr. Hegna led to his death by two of the hijackers.

Lisabeth Mathers said that the mood aboard the hijacked plane was very calm when the Airbus landed at Tehran. Then, she said, two of the hijackers moved forward and asked one of the Americans to go forward to the first-class cabin.

"The area was closed off and they were smiling as they took him forward," Mrs. Mathers said in an interview with The Daily Telegraph. "I am sure he thought he was going forward to help them with negotiations or something. Then we heard three shots from the forward cabin and we knew that the American had been shot."

His body was then dumped outside the aircraft.

Mrs. Mathers said that when the hijackers took control, they put all the passengers in the rear section. There was a moment of panic when a woman passenger emerged



John Costa

from the aircraft toilet and surprised the gunman who fired three shots in the cabin while the plane was in midair.

Mrs. Mathers was one of three flight attendants let off the plane when the first group of hostages was released in Tehran.

[U.S. officials said that they were "very pleased" by the apparent resolution of the crisis. The New York Times reported from Washington.]

[State Department officials said they were receiving diplomatic reports that tended to confirm the Iranian press agency's account, saying that Iranian security men had stormed the hijacked Kuwaiti plane and freed the remaining hostages.]

[They said they did not know, in particular, whether the Iranians had a role in staging the hijacking and the events at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, or whether the Iranians brought the drama to an end only when they feared the situation might get further out of control.]

Asked in a U.S. television interview if there had been collaboration between Iran and the hijackers, Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, Said Rajaie-Khorassani, described such assertions as "rubbish" and added: "Under such very sensitive circumstances, people should not intervene and try to increase any possible tension."

### Finnish Leader in Hungary

The Associated Press

BUOAPEST — Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland met with Hungary's prime minister, Gyorgy Lazar, on Monday, the second day of a state visit, the state news agency MTI reported. The topics of the meeting were not disclosed.

## Soviet Seeks Credit for 'New' Talks

### In Shultz-Gromyko Contacts, Moscow Puts Onus on U.S.

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A steady stream of cautionary messages has come out of the Kremlin over the past two weeks, as the Russians press their case during the prelude to next month's arms control talks in Geneva.

According to Western diplomats, the Russians appear intent on claiming the "peace initiative" for themselves and building up pressure on Washington to respond with what they call "deeds" and some others would call concessions.

In meetings with a British politician, the chancellor of Austria and Armand Hammer, the chairman of Occidental Petroleum, and in a message to a group of physicians opposed to nuclear arms, President Konstantin U. Chernenko has set the tone and put into print the new lexicon of phrases to describe the Soviet position.

Each time, he stressed that it was the Russians who proposed the talks, "new" talks on "the entire range of interconnected" nuclear questions: strategic, medium-range and space weaponry.

And, he has said, while the Russians are prepared to consider "radical solutions" in the search for "concrete agreements" or a "mutually acceptable understanding" on arms control, it is up to the Americans to take a "realistic position" to make negotiations succeed.

"They have their propaganda line working full time that this was at their initiative, that it was their idea to talk about all these things together," one diplomat said. "What we can expect now is that they will press the other side for concessions."

The fact that the Russians rejected last summer a U.S. proposal for talks on the full range of nuclear issues — made in response to a Soviet probe for negotiations on space only — is not mentioned in Moscow. Nor have Mr. Chernenko's statements resurrected previ-

ous Soviet conditions for resuming the dialogue on offensive weapons that broke down a year ago.

Those talks collapsed after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began to deploy medium-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

range weapons in Western Europe. Until now, Moscow has said the subject was nonnegotiable unless those weapons were withdrawn.

In warning against unrealistic expectations for the January meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, diplomats caution that the true Soviet bargaining stance will not be known until negotiations begin.

They say Moscow is likely to press for declaratory agreements — on a nuclear-weapons freeze, on demilitarizing space and other broad areas — while the United States will press to define the scope of and procedure for future arms control negotiations.

"Except for agreeing to talk, there is no sign yet that the Soviets have changed their position," one diplomat said.

The Kremlin spokesman, Leonid M. Zamyatin, recently scoffed at speculation that Moscow had backed down from its demand for

the removal of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles already deployed in Western Europe. Washington, he said, still bore the "responsibility for the removal of the obstacles they have themselves put up."

The top Soviet priority, however, remains a halt to the spread of nuclear weapons in outer space.

"Militarization of outer space, if not securely blocked, would cancel everything that has so far been achieved in the field of arms limitation, spur the arms race in other areas and dramatically increase the danger of nuclear war," Mr. Chernenko said in a message to the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

Diplomats say that the primary Soviet goal probably will be, as before, to block more sophisticated testing of U.S. anti-satellite systems.

By putting the onus on the United States to produce the "deeds" needed to get serious talks under way, Moscow is distancing itself from any disappointing results.

That there was heard last week in Eastern Europe, where Bulgaria's head of state, Todor Zhivkov, told a newspaper that success depended on U.S. intentions. "There is hope," he said. "But there is also the danger of disappointment."

As the talks approach, diplomats expect the Russians to take their case to the West Europeans. After the Nov. 22 announcement of the Geneva meeting, Soviet diplomats delivered messages in European capitals stressing that the next step toward improved relations must come from the United States.

Britain appears to be getting particular attention. Two weeks ago Moscow warmly welcomed Neil Kinnock, the opposition Labor Party head. Mr. Chernenko offered to match Britain if a future Labor government goes ahead with its proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons on British soil.

Many diplomats say they believe that the Russians had concluded months ago that their refusal to return to negotiations was a dead-end policy. The timing for a new overture, however, was pegged until after the U.S. elections in November to avoid giving President Ronald Reagan any bonus.

### Heart Patient Lauds Results

(Continued from Page 1)

discomfort he has felt since the implant was "the same as when I had open-heart surgery the first time around" in 1983.

Mr. Schroeder had a coronary bypass operation in early 1983, at the time that Dr. Barney B. Clark was struggling to remain alive as the first human to receive a permanent artificial heart. Dr. Clark, a Seattle dentist, died after 112 days with the mechanical device implanted in him at the University of Utah.

When asked about criticism of the widespread publicity given the operation, Mr. Schroeder said he disagreed. "I don't care if they release every bit of the information they have got on me," he said. He had watched television and read news accounts of his operation, he said, and found them accurate.

Last week two officials of the American Medical Association criticized the setting of the artificial heart experiment at Humana Heart Institute International. It is owned by Humana, a large, for-profit hospital chain.

A senior official said before Mr. Shultz's scheduled departure Monday that he would seek "the views and recommendations of our key allies" ahead of the talks Jan. 7 and 8 in Geneva.

Mr. Shultz will attend the twice-yearly meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels on Thursday and Friday. He also is to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

Shultz will seek Views of Allies

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## U.S. Republicans Press Bid to Stiffen Reagan's Opposition to Apartheid

By Oswald Johnston  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republicans in the U.S. Congress have stepped up their campaign to persuade the Reagan administration to take a tougher public stance against apartheid, South Africa's official system of institutional racism.

Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, the new chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said on a television interview program Sunday that President Ronald Reagan should speak out against apartheid "much more sharply and more often so there would be no ambiguity about 'how we feel about that.'"

Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia declared on another program that the administration should exact from South Africa a commitment to take steps against apartheid within the next year, in the absence of which public U.S. diplomatic pressure should be brought to bear.

Until a crackdown on anti-government demonstrations in South Africa in late October provoked a swell of protest in the United States, Republicans in both the Senate and the House of Representatives had opposed attempts to block U.S. investment in South Africa and had generally supported the administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the Pretoria government.

Last week, Mr. Gingrich joined more than two dozen Republican congressmen in a letter urging Mr. Reagan to adopt a tougher public stance against the South African system. In response to these recent pressures, Mr. Reagan met at the White House on Friday with Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the black

Anglican opponent of the Pretoria government who is the winner of this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Lugar, who was asked Sunday to explain Mr. Reagan's practice of speaking out harshly against internal policies of Nicaragua, Cuba or Poland while appearing to ignore South Africa's racial policies, seemed to surprise his questioners by essentially agreeing with them.

"The administration should do that," he said. "The president feels that apartheid is abhorrent. He has said so on several occasions. I suppose my advice would be that he needs to say so much more sharply and more often, so there would be no ambiguity."

"My own judgment, as I have admitted to you," Mr. Lugar said, "is that there is a point at which people feel it has not come through loud and clear, that it should come through loud and clear, and I think the president understands that."

Mr. Gingrich suggested at one point that a failure by South Africa to move away from apartheid within a year should be met with explicit U.S. diplomatic pressures, such as American support for a condemnation of South Africa by the United Nations Security Council. Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative in the United Nations, has consistently abstained from such resolutions.

Mr. Reagan and the administration, Mr. Gingrich said, "have to communicate to the South African government that it has to be explicitly committed to an integrated future."

"At some point in the next year," he added, "the South African government has to take steps which communicate a commitment to a very different kind of future, or the United States has a lot of diplomatic



Newt Gingrich

alternatives that significantly increase the pressure."

Democratic congressmen interviewed Sunday were even stronger in their calls for U.S. action.

Representative John Conyers of Michigan urged the United States to cut off investment in South Africa and "reverse this policy of being on the wrong side of the people's movement."

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York said the U.S. government should halt contacts with the South African government. But he said individual Americans should go to South Africa to be in contact with the black majority to let Pretoria know that the United States supports "the decent elements."

### New Protest Target

Leaders of the anti-apartheid movement in the United States decided Sunday to expand their protests to dealers of South Africa's gold Kruggerand, in an effort to stop sales of the coin. The New York Times reported from Washington.

The new demonstrations were backed by the steering committee made up of leaders of a group of organizations that began the protests Nov. 21 at the South African embassy, according to Randall Robinson, co-chairman of the committee and the executive director of TransAfrica, a lobbying group for African and Caribbean affairs.

The Kruggerand sells for about \$350 to the United States. Mr. Robinson said the South African government had earned about \$2 billion from the sale of Kruggerands since 1981 and about half of that total had come from purchases to the United States.

## U.S. Conservatives Increase Aid to Nicaragua Rebels

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A network of conservative activists and former military and intelligence officials, including several members of a Pentagon advisory panel on Central America, has stepped up efforts to funnel private "humanitarian" aid to Nicaraguan rebels, according to members of the group.

John K. Singlaub, a retired army general who is president of the World Anti-Communist League, said he and others have raised about \$500,000 a month from wealthy U.S. citizens and groups since Congress cut off funds for the CIA-backed contras fighting Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

General Singlaub said he and others have sent millions of dollars in uniforms, food, medicine and other aid in contras or their families, and to refugees in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala.

He said the Pentagon has helped coordinate the private aid, but an official said the military still is gearing up to help and has done little to the past few months.

[The Justice Department said Monday that efforts by U.S. citizens to raise humanitarian aid for the rebels does not violate the law. United Press International reported.]

A spokesman, John Russell, said money can be sent so long as there is no violation of banking or currency laws, adding, "It's very easy to buy Israeli bonds in the United States and send money to Israel."

General Singlaub, who was recalled from his command in South Korea and then allowed to resign from active duty after he criticized

President Jimmy Carter, also said that he and others have formed a private institute to train Salvadoran police forces and possibly contra soldiers if the U.S. government will not.

He said the Institute for Regional and International Studies in Boulder, Colorado, has not performed any training, although it has sent survey teams to the region.

Alexander M. S. McColl, military affairs editor of Soldier of Fortune Magazine and director of the institute, was in El Salvador last week-end to meet with officials to discuss possible assistance programs.

General Singlaub headed a panel that met at the Defense Department last May to study the ways in Central America and offer advice on U.S. military policy.

The panel, first reported by Peter H. Stone in The Nation magazine, met at the request of Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy.

Besides General Singlaub, it included veterans of guerrilla warfare in the Philippines, Korea and South Vietnam, including retired Generals Edward G. Lansdale and H.C. Aderholt.

The panel issued a classified report urging the United States to move away from conventional warfare in El Salvador and apply the lessons of counterinsurgency learned in Asia, including emphasis on psychological warfare, civic action and small-unit operations.

"We were trying to get them to work with the people, to be the brothers and protectors of the people, instead of just going in shooting the people," General Lansdale said.

A senior defense official said that about half of the panel's recommendations have been adopted, including an emphasis on light weapons instead of 105mm howitzers and a move toward AC-47 gunships with rapid-firing guns instead of A-37 Dragonfly planes that drop 500-pound (about 225-kilogram) bombs.

General Aderholt said the Defense Department had not helped

much because of congressional opposition. He said his Air Commando Association has distributed \$4.5 million in food and medicine in El Salvador provided by the Christian Broadcasting Network and World Medical Relief and is preparing shipments for Guatemala.

Rebels have improved their military performance by emphasizing guerrilla tactics of using mobile units to stage hit-and-run ambushes and avoiding contact with larger, better armed government forces.

Nevertheless, the guerrillas still lack the strength necessary to gain the upper hand in the war, the military observers said.

Moreover, they risk alienating the peasant population with their strategy of sabotaging the economy and with such persistently reported practices as robbing farmers and killing wounded combatants.

The army has reinforced its troops in the north with draftees, increased its use of artillery and employed elite Interior Ministry combat units against the guerrillas, senior army officers said, adding that new Soviet-made Mi-24 Hind helicopter gunships are to be used next year.

Thousands of guerrillas of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force have maintained a steady presence in sparsely populated mountains near Honduras and at some points as much as 60 miles (96 kilometers) inside Nicaragua, and they recently have stepped up cross-border infiltration in preparation for their third offensive since the funding cutoff. Nicaraguan Army and security officials said.

Although the force, known by its Spanish initials, FDN, has obtained funds from private sources, diplomats here cautioned that it might begin to have serious supply and morale problems if, as generally expected, the Reagan administration

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Earlier, Robert J. McCarmey of The Washington Post reported from Matagalpa, Nicaragua:

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## Society of Jesus Expels Priest Serving in Nicaraguan Cabinet

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — A priest serving as education minister in Nicaragua's Marxist Sandinist government in defiance of Pope John Paul II has been expelled from the Society of Jesus, a spokesman announced Monday.

The spokesman said the Jesuit provincial superior in Central America has given the Reverend Fernando Cardenal "a document dismissing him from the Society of Jesus."

Under the pope's instructions, the Vatican has been seeking the resignation from Nicaraguan government posts of four priests.

The others are Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann; Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal, who is Fernando Cardenal's brother; and Edgard Parrales, Nicaragua's ambassador to the Organization of American States. Father d'Escoto is a Maryknoll. Father Ernesto Cardenal is a Trappist, and Father Parrales is a diocesan priest.



Fernando Cardenal

Cardenal's ambassador to the Organization of American States. Father d'Escoto is a Maryknoll. Father Ernesto Cardenal is a Trappist, and Father Parrales is a diocesan priest.

## 130 Planes Grounded After a Crash in U.S.

By Douglas B. Feaver  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration has ordered U.S. airlines flying Brazilian-made Bandeirante planes to temporarily remove their fleets from service for a thorough inspection of possible flaws in the tail area.

One of the planes crashed in Jacksonville, Florida, on Thursday. The FAA's action late Sunday will affect about 130 planes operated by more than 20 U.S. commuter airlines.

"Every part of the country has some essential service with the Bandeirante," said Patrick V. Murphy, associate director of the bureau of domestic aviation at the Civil Aeronautics Board.

About 300 other Bandeirante planes are operated by carriers outside the United States. FAA directives have been widely adopted by foreign officials in the past.

The plane involved is an EMB-110, known as the Bandeirante or Bandeir. It is manufactured by Em-

pressa Brasileira de Aeronautica, whose officials were not available for comment.

A Provincetown-Boston Airlines Bandeirante crashed shortly after takeoff from Jacksonville International Airport on Thursday, killing all 13 on board.

The Bandeirante is a twin-engine turboprop. It can have up to 19 seats and is used to connect small communities with major airports. It has been popular with the rapidly expanding commuter airline industry because of its reliability and relatively low purchase price.

Donald D. Engen, the FAA administrator, said Sunday that all Bandeirantes will have to be inspected within 10 flight hours.

"The reason for that is to let them get to a principal inspection place, where they can work outdoors and do a good job," he said.

Investigators have found that in the Florida crash many parts of the tail section fell off almost immediately after takeoff, although they still do not know the precipitating event.

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# Rising Tide of Economic Problems Rocks U.S. Fishing Fleet

By Dudley Clendinen  
New York Times Service

**BOSTON** — In the Gloucester harbor north of here, where fishermen have brought their catch to dock for more than 350 years, some of the oldest boats, and some of the newest, are not at dock, nor will they be again.

Thirty-seven trawlers, almost a quarter of the Gloucester fleet, have sunk in the last four years, and most lie in deep waters off the coast, in silent monument to a troubled trade. Across the continent, dozens of boats that used to fish for Alaskan king crab have gone down in the Bering Sea.

From Alaska to California, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, the commercial fishing fleet is embattled by changing times. Faced here and there with diminished fish stocks and increased foreign competition, the industry has been rocked in recent years by an increased number of sinkings in both high seas and calm, prompting suspicion among fishermen and insur-

ers that some boats have been sent under intentionally.

The industry has also been troubled by insurance companies that have turned out to have phantom assets and also by the economic impact of a fundamental change in the fishermen's attitude toward injuries on the job.

Fishing, especially on the high seas, is hard and dangerous work, and historically the industry has been untouched by U.S. government safety standards or work rules.

A crew member's pay is often based on his share of the catch. "No work, no pay," says August Felando of San Diego, president of the American Tunaboot Association. "So you take risks, especially if you're a young guy. You're going to get hurt."

But increasingly, instead of negotiating a claim with the boats' insurers, injured seamen, like workers ashore, are taking their accidents to court. Large jury awards — in the hundreds of thousands of dollars each — and settlements,

combined with the insurance claims for sunken boats, have engendered a wave of canceled policies and steep increases in premiums from those companies still willing to insure the boats.

The annual premiums in many cases are now 7 percent to 12 percent of a boat's insured value, an increase from 2 percent, or less, as recently as 1982.

"I know one vessel whose premium jumped from \$14,000 to \$70,000 a year," said Jack T. Brawner, who monitors the Gulf shrimp fleet from St. Petersburg, Florida, as director of the Southeast Region for the National Marine Fisheries Service. "Insurance is an extremely critical problem here."

Mr. Felando said that in five

years, annual insurance premiums to cover crews in the California tuna fleet had gone from \$1,500 to \$8,500 or \$10,000 per person.

The impact has been nationwide, affecting shippers whose boats have been free of claims and ports where sinkings and injury claims have been rare.

The 37 sinkings over four years in the Gloucester fleet, which lost fewer than 30 boats in the previous decade, are only the most dramatic evidence of an industry in trouble.

The New England fleet, for example, lost valuable fishing ground on the Georges Bank recently to the Canadian fleet as the result of a decision by the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Fish from Canada, harvested by a restricted number of fishermen from grounds that the Canadians say are more carefully managed, regularly arrive on U.S. wholesale markets at 25 percent to 50 percent less than the price of fish caught domestically.

The Alaskan king crab fleet, meanwhile, is reeling from the virtual disappearance of the crabs in the Bering Sea. "No one knows where the crabs went," says John George, director of the Alaska Division of Insurance, "but they aren't there."

The California tuna fleet, which fishes several oceans, is under pressure from the Japanese and from processing plants. Yellowfin tuna prices have sunk 30 percent to 80 percent in four years.

And the 10,000 boats of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast U.S. shrimp fleets now compete with the fishermen of about 60 other countries. Imports, which have been rising, now make up roughly half the shrimp consumed in the United States, says Mr. Brawner.

The accumulated financial pressures have had a striking effect on the marine insurance market.

William P. Hutchins, manager of the marine department in the Boston office of Johnson & Higgins, insurance brokers, cited two factors hurting insurers.

"The big problem with protection and indemnity insurance is these court awards for injuries, and they are astronomical," he said. "The other problem is that the Coast Guard is not required to inspect these boats on a regular basis. The vessels are old, they're not maintained, the fishing is not all that great."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is studying whether to investigate some of the Gloucester sinkings, which have raised considerable suspicion in the insurance and fishing industries that they were a way of resolving financial stress by cashing in the boats.

"No representative of the fishing industry will say that people were out there sinking their boats," says Dennis Nixon, a lawyer who teaches admiralty and fisheries law at the University of Rhode Island and who has studied the insurance problems of the fleet for three years. "Twenty-nine of the boats, as I recall off the top of my head, went down in calm waters, and not in shallow water, where they could be raised and examined. They were all in deep water. I think it's unreasonable that all 29 were genuine accidents."



Captain Astiz as he was taken in for interrogation.

## Argentine Captain Is Detained In 1977 Case of Missing Swede

Reuters

**BUENOS AIRES** — Captain Alfredo Astiz, of the Argentine Navy, who was accused in the abduction and possible shooting of a Swedish teen-ager in 1977, has been detained and was to take part in an identification lineup Monday, according to Buenos Aires news agencies.

Captain Astiz was detained Saturday after a judge investigating the disappearance of 17-year-old Dagmar Hagelin ordered his arrest Thursday.

Miss Hagelin was among thousands of people who disappeared during an anti-subversion campaign by Argentine military regimes from 1976 to 1983. Captain Astiz has also been accused of involvement in the disappearances of two French nuns and 10 Argentines during that time.

Accusations about Captain Astiz's alleged role in the disappearances became widely known after he was captured by the British in April 1982, during the Falkland Islands war.

## St. Lawrence Shipping Resumes

The Associated Press

**MONTREAL** — Ship traffic on the St. Lawrence Seaway resumed Monday, ending a two-and-a-half-week stoppage caused by the failure of a lift bridge over a canal on the 2,342-mile waterway between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes.

Louis Beland, spokesman for the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority in Ottawa, said that about 10 ships loaded with grain, iron ore and other cargo should be able to move through the canal each day in each direction.

"We've started to chew into the backlog," he said. "The weather is good. So far all systems are go."

Mr. Beland said that 95 ships

were waiting to pass through the seaway eastbound, toward the Atlantic, while 45 others were headed west, toward the Great Lakes.

Traffic halted on Nov. 21, when a two-foot steel shaft snapped in a pulley assembly, disabling the bridge over the Beauharnois Canal at Valleyfield, 40 miles (about 65 kilometers) west of Montreal.

The span was stuck about a quarter of the way up, 40 feet (12 meters) above the water, blocking shipping on the canal, which bypasses St. Lawrence River rapids, and forcing the rerouting of car and rail traffic that usually crosses the bridge.

Winter freeze-up in the seaway's canals often comes as early as mid-

December, but meteorologists predicted mild weather that could allow shipping to continue until the end of the month.

Workers who had battled cold and high wind finally installed a new shaft on Sunday night and raised the bridge, permitting ships to begin crossing just after midnight.

Until ice blocks the canal, the bridge will remain closed to cars and trains to permit as many ships as possible to pass through.

The cost of the seaway shutdown to shippers has been estimated at more than \$1 million per day, and at least 100 notices to sue have been served on the authority, which owns and maintains the Valleyfield bridge. Seaway officials deny any liability, saying they were not negligent in maintaining the span.

### DEATH NOTICE

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## Parliaments Offer Haven To Elected Fugitives

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Sanctuary from prosecution, historically sought by fugitives in temples and cathedrals, exists nowadays in a quintessentially modern institution — democratically elected parliaments, including the European Parliament.

But in an unusual move, that body acted Monday to permit Italian criminal proceedings against one of its members, Enzo Tortora, when it voted unanimously to lift the immunity which European parliamentarians enjoy from prosecution or arrest during their five-year terms.

Since the Parliament first was elected in 1979, members have been named in nearly a dozen cases involving offenses ranging from terrorism and drug dealing to libel.

Mr. Tortora, a television star, was in effect elected from jail. Under house arrest, where he had been transferred for health reasons while awaiting trial on Mafia-related charges, he campaigned for reelection last June, he was immediately released.

His name was put over the top of the electoral list of the Radicals, a publicity-minded party that has sponsored many reforms in Italy and campaigns against preventive detention. Elected last June, he was immediately released.

Mr. Tortora, 56, has repeatedly offered to waive his parliamentary immunity and return to Naples where he is scheduled to stand trial in January with 639 defendants accused of working with the Camorra crime group.

By standing for election, he said that he hoped to focus attention on abuses of Italy's controversial preventive detention system. To combat terrorism and organized crime, defendants can be held up to six years without trial.

Parliamentary immunity is not a universal concept. Britain's House of Commons lets members be treated as ordinary citizens by the courts.

In the United States, congressmen enjoy immunity from arrest only while in Congress or on their way there. Parliaments in many European countries, including France, Italy and West Germany, provide protection for their members, essentially to prevent governments from politically motivated harassment of opposition parliamentarians.

The European Parliament is the most secure haven of all. For people



Enzo Tortora with his daughter Silvia earlier this year.

ple who belong to it and a national parliament, the European Parliament will not consider lifting a member's immunity until the national parliament has done so.

Because of the 434-member parliament's proportional electoral system, candidates' chances of election are heavily influenced by their position on their parties' voting lists, not by their performance in individual duels in each constituency, and this approach can help candidates who would not win seats in national parliaments.

When the French press magnate, Robert Hersant, seemed liable to face charges last year under new legislation against press monopolies, he ran for the European Parliament, managing to secure a high enough slot on the conservative list to be assured of a seat. In the event, he was not prosecuted, but it was solid insurance.

The European Parliament has maintained the immunity of parliamentarians representing a broad political spectrum.

Anselmo Gouthier, an Italian Communist, was charged with leading a banned demonstration in Trieste. A West German socialist, Louise Heriot, was accused of financial fraud. A West German Christian Democrat, Erik Blumenfeld, was wanted for allegedly making illegal contributions to political parties. Marco Pannella, leader of the Italian Radical Party, has been sought on four occasions for libel and incitement to civil disobedience.

## Selling of Nazi-Held Art Raises Ethical Problems

### Years of Delay in Dusting Off Works May Reflect Concern for Ownership

By Douglas C. McGill  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the Austrian government announced last week that it would auction off 3,900 works of art that had been confiscated by the Nazis in World War II, the spokesman was asked why it had taken 30 years to decide what to do with the works.

Saying it was a "very good question," he replied that the delay was caused by red tape in sorting out the claims to the art and in reaching a consensus on what to do with unclaimed works.

"Our bureaucratic system may not have been dealing in a very fair and equitable way," said Bruno Aigner, a spokesman for the minister of science and research, who has jurisdiction over state museums. "I have a feeling that some things were going wrong in returning the art."

Mr. Aigner's candid comments on Thursday came a few days after the publication of an article in the American magazine *Artnews* that said Austria had been holding the works as state property since 1955 and was under pressure to find the rightful heirs for the works or to auction them off and distribute the proceeds to a Jewish charity.

The authors interviewed people who said they were treated unfairly by the government while trying to reclaim paintings they believed were taken from their families during the war.

Some people with long experience in the restitution of Jewish property contend that a common thread runs through this case and several others, including the current trial involving a Sotheby's auction last June of Hebrew books smuggled from Nazi Germany.

Art works that have been stored in attics, basements and monasteries for the past two generations, they say, may finally be surfacing because people believe that the passage of time has resolved difficult questions of ownership.

"I suspect it's happening because of the statute of limitations," said Benjamin Ferencz, a former Nuremberg prosecutor who was the director of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, which redistributed Jewish property recovered after the war. "People who were inclined to conceal the possessions were under the impression that if they held them long enough, they would get a clear title of ownership."

Mr. Ferencz said he believed the Austrian government had been

wrong to keep the art works, most of which had been stored in a monastery near Vienna.

They are asserting the right of the Austrian government to be the lawful successor to the Jewish property, he said. "In my opinion, that is neither legal nor ethical."

Simon Wiesenthal, the pursuer of Nazi war criminals who has been pressing the Austrian government since the 1960s to find an equitable way to distribute the art works, said he believed that Austria had procrastinated for similar reasons.

"Some officials were waiting for the time when the last survivor was dead," Mr. Wiesenthal said. "Because later, nobody would claim the property, and it would become property of the state."

For its part, the present Austrian government asserts that it is not to be blamed for any faults of its predecessors. "The Austrian government does not want to get rich from these objects," Mr. Aigner said. He said the proceeds would go to Jewish-Austrian groups or to a charity, such as Amnesty International.

In the Sotheby's case, the man who said that he owned and therefore had the right to sell 59 rare Hebrew books and manuscripts contended that the chairman of a Berlin rabbinical seminary gave the books for him to own, if he could smuggle them from Germany. The seminary was closed by the Nazis in 1942.

The man who smuggled the books, Alexander Guttmann, an 82-year-old retired professor from Cincinnati, Ohio, said that he kept the books in his library for 40 years before offering them to Sotheby's. He said he over questioned his ownership of the books.

The New York state attorney general, Robert Abrams, has argued that the books were not Mr. Guttmann's to sell. The state has taken him and Sotheby's to court, charging Sotheby's with "persistent fraud and illegality" for the auction, which brought \$1.45 million.

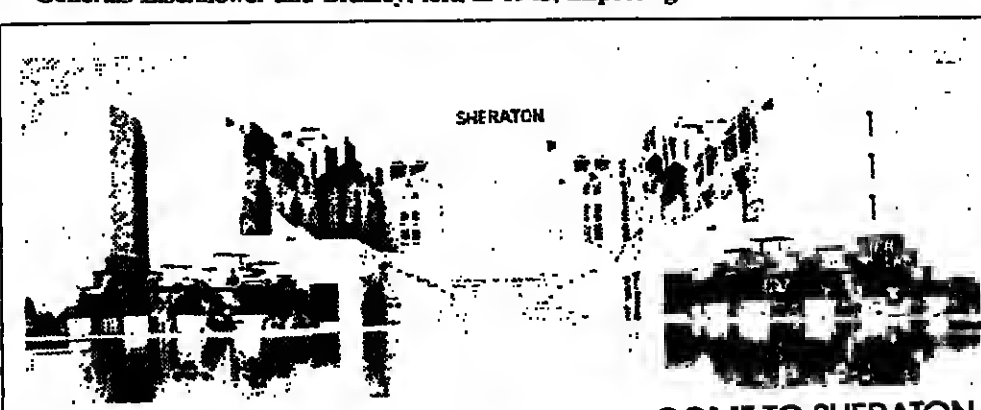
### Argentina Buys Fighter Jets

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Argentine Navy has bought 16 U.S.-built Skyhawk fighter-bombers from Israel in spite of a government freeze on arms purchases, the Sunday Times reported. The report said the planes were ordered shortly after the Falklands war in 1982 while the country still had a military president.



Generals Eisenhower and Bradley, left, in 1945, inspecting art in a German salt mine.



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## Gibraltarians Grateful for Pact

Reopening of Border Seen as Victory for Human Concerns

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

LA LINEA DE LA CONCEPCION, Spain — Here in the lee of the Rock, on the Spanish side of the border beneath the powerfully upward thrusting mountain that is the British territory of Gibraltar, human concerns won over nationalism.

Residents reacted gratefully to an agreement between Spain and Britain last month to reopen the border by Feb. 15 to reunite families and revive a ravaged economy. Franco closed the border in 1969 in an attempt to starve the British off what is known to both sides as the Rock, which sits on a tiny peninsula that Spain has long claimed. But it is this Spanish border town that appears to have suffered the most.

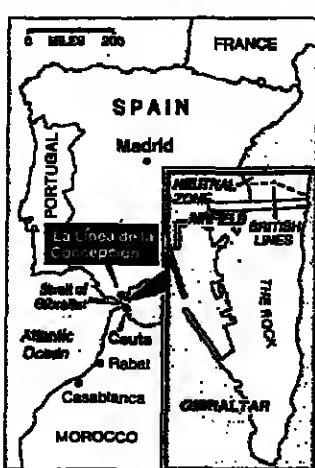
The population has shrunk from 100,000 people to 60,000, an estimated one-third of the work force is unemployed and drug smuggling is booming, with La Linea said to have become a conduit for heroin and hashish coming from the Middle East and Africa.

The economy once relied on servicing Gibraltar and many families straddle both sides of the border, but the only contact has been the limited pedestrian traffic permitted for the last two years.

"In the fight to vindicate the state, people were forgotten," the town's Socialist mayor, Antonio Diaz Lara, said.

"We were abandoned," he said.

"The only town in Spain to feel the



consequences. If the border closing had been necessary, it would have been all right, but the agreement is proof that the closure did not accomplish anything."

The agreement, signed in Brussels, is designed to end 15 years of bickering Spanish-British relations and win Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's approval of Spain's application to join the European Community.

For the first time Britain also agreed to begin talks over the sovereignty of Gibraltar, a move that Spain's prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, has seized on as a diplomatic victory of his own. Britain has occupied Gibraltar since 1704, when a British and Dutch fleet seized it during the War of the Spanish Succession.

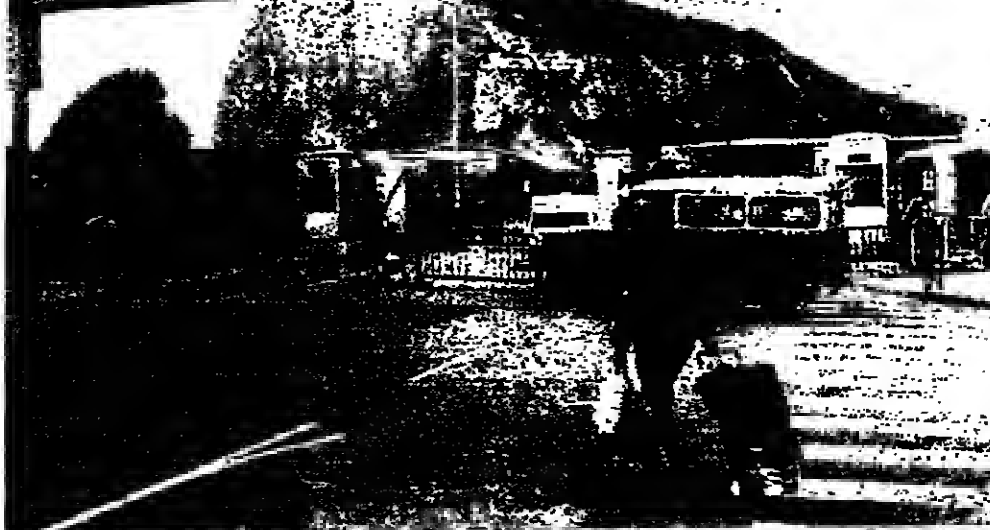
The Rock towers strategically over the western entrance to the narrow Strait of Gibraltar, which connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic and separates Europe from Africa. Across the sights of its guns passes a stream of ships of all sorts and flags. A British submarine base is tunneled under the Rock. A pastime in La Linea is counting the snorkels going by.

But while the Spanish king, Juan Carlos I, rejected an invitation to attend the British wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer in 1981 because they planned a call at Gibraltar on their honeymoon, residents here are not plused by the daily screech of British combat jets and the regular visits of its warships.

Geographic proximity to the British also has lessened the Spaniards' historical resentment. "Now," drawled a young, off-duty soldier from La Linea as he shrugged off a question whether even his comrades in uniform felt hostility toward the British. "The British are people just like us," he said.

He was glad the border was reopening, he said, because what he really wanted was access to the cheaper blue jeans and other American-style clothes available in Gibraltar's shops.

Roughly 25,000 people live on Gibraltar and the nexus between them and La Linea is several hundred yards of asphalt that passes through a series of gates and opposing customs houses. Only Spaniards and residents of Gibraltar are allowed to go through, and then just on foot and just once each day. The Gibraltarians can bring back only limited amounts of gro-



Pedestrians cross the border from Spain into the British colony of Gibraltar.

ceries and the Spaniards can return with nothing. Spanish customs has been known to force Spanish youths to remove the Gibraltar-bought jeans they wear in an attempt to sneak them by.

Bill Smith, a blacksmith, was one of the many Gibraltarians returning recently with a plastic shopping bag sprouting fresh vegetables and fruits. The agreement had yet to be announced, but its terms had already been well publicized.

"People inside want the border to be opened all the way, but it hasn't been too bad the way it is," he said, reflecting what he and others said was a resolve among the Gibraltarians, an ethnic hodgepodge, to stay British whether the border reopens or not.

La Linea has always had the rough edge of a border town. A

visitor was invited by a parking lot attendant to a house on a back street to buy British military infrared binoculars. The binoculars turned out to be ordinary Japanese ones, but the front rooms of the house were filled with contraband Japanese radios and Kenyan elephant tusks, among other items said to come from passing ships.

But the smuggling has now turned more to drugs, particularly heroin. Crime, too, has grown. A visitor had her purse snatched at a cafe just steps from the border. On Saturday night, at the police station to report the robbery, she found drugged youths and a bar brawl there. A ragged drunkard pleaded to a policeman, "Go ahead and shoot me through the heart, right here, and get it over with."

Many residents hope the reopening will mean a return to jobs in the ship repair yard in Gibraltar and other businesses there, but Gibraltar's economy is itself suffering. The mayor said the larger benefit for La Linea would be in providing services, including those for the tourists expected to return.

La Linea has always had the rough edge of a border town. A

not lessen the resolve of crossing Spaniards to someday regain Gibraltar.

"It's my land," Maria Pino Penal, a widow, said of her determination to stay on the Spanish side despite her happiness at having easier access to two daughters in Gibraltar, to whom she was carrying a cake.

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linked to Chinese crime syndicates, control child smuggling to Hong Kong.

Regina Ip, principal assistant secretary for security, said the child smuggling stemmed from a policy, dropped in 1980, under which Chinese who sneaked across the border and managed to reach an urban area of Hong Kong were allowed to stay.

Parents who had made the run were now contacting the smugglers to get their children out of China, she said.

Parents of the children picked up in the past week petitioned the government to let them stay. But the government has already started sending them back.

"It's a distasteful and horrible job breaking up families," Mr. Murison said.

## Hong Kong Smugglers Step Up Trade in Children

HONG KONG — Smugglers are running children from China into Hong Kong in high-powered speedboats, drugging them for easier handling and sometimes tossing them overboard to evade capture, police say.

The smugglers, who are known as "snakeheads," have stepped up their lucrative trade to reunite couples in Hong Kong with the offspring they left behind in China. Some of the children are only four years old.

Police and government officials say the smugglers are spreading rumors that an amnesty will be granted to illegal immigrants before the Chinese-British agreement handing the colony back to China in 1997 is signed on Dec. 19.

The Hong Kong government, which has repeatedly denied the

rumors, sends all illegal immigrants who are caught back to China. The racketeers charge up to \$2,000 a head and with an average load of 25 children crammed into a speedboat, the rewards match the risk, police say.

In the first 11 months of this year, security forces picked up more than 8,700 illegal immigrants on land and at sea, 120 of them children, according to government figures.

They caught more than 100 illegal immigrants, 79 of them children aged from 4 to 14, in the first four days of December.

In one incident, two girls drowned when a speedboat carrying 24 children collided with a patrol boat about one mile (1.6 kilometers) off the Chinese coast.

The smugglers operate out of villages along the Hong Kong coast.

They bring the speedboats in on trucks just before a run, according to Wally Murison, a police inspector who patrols the coast.

They can cover the mile across the bay in about 10 minutes.

John Turner, another police inspector, said the smugglers will throw a child into the sea to force the police to abandon the chase and pick him up.

Mr. Murison said that in one case last month, the smugglers jumped overboard to avoid arrest and the police had to bring a careering boat packed with children under control.

The smugglers "have radios that can tune into police wavelengths," Mr. Murison said. "They even have fishermen sitting on the pier counting the police boats out."

Police think that two gangs, each

## New Swiss Road Tax May Bring Reprisals

Plan for Levies on Foreign Vehicles Infuriates Switzerland's Neighbors

United Press International  
GENEVA — A new Swiss road tax threatens to bring reprisals from Switzerland's European neighbors and reduce revenues it was designed to increase.

At issue is the introduction of a new tax on foreign as well as domestic vehicles. It is due to come into effect on Jan. 1.

It means a tax of 30 Swiss francs (\$11.71) on any tourist driving a car on major Swiss highways, with other charges for buses and trucks.

But the Swiss now face retaliation from their infuriated European neighbors.

The scheme also has deepened an increasingly worrying split between the majority German-speakers of eastern Switzerland and the minority French-speakers in the west. The French-speaking cantons opposed the scheme but were outvoted in a referendum.

The original idea presented to Parliament was for an annual automobile toll for use of the four-lane highways and a tax on heavy vehicles on all roads.

The conservative majority argued that foreigners would pay the most, given Switzerland's geographical position at the crossroads of Europe. The annual highway toll for cars, 30 Swiss francs, will bring in around 300 million francs, with foreign tourists accounting for 230 million francs, the argument went.

Based on kilometers traveled, the separate tax on trucks and tour buses will raise 150 million francs, with 60 million francs paid by foreign vehicles, supporters of the measure estimated.

The government was opposed, as were road users' associations. But the people, the supreme authority under the Swiss system of direct democracy, narrowly supported the scheme in a referendum.

First to react was West Germany, which lodged a formal protest on the ground that the tolls violate a 1928 treaty on freedom of traffic. Italy followed, then France and the Benelux countries — Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Finland, which has a large trade with Libya and whose trucks drive there and back via Switzerland, voiced anger.

But the complaints may go beyond official protests. Other European nations have warned that they will impose a retaliatory road tax on Swiss vehicles.

The Swiss move about 20 million tons of truck freight a year abroad against just 400,000 tons coming into or through Switzerland.

Foreign truckers' unions threaten to disrupt frontier traffic with Switzerland.

Switzerland's tourism industry also fears repercussions. It particularly expects West Germans to stay away or use only country roads.

"This will really hurt the people in rural areas who voted for the tax because of their obsessive hatred of cars," the Swiss Automobile Club said.

Government officials concede there is a problem.

"But there is nothing at all we can do about it until the people change their minds in another referendum," said a Finance Ministry spokesman.

Various Swiss committees already have begun collecting signatures for another plebiscite. But it could take three or more years to arrange.

## British Officials Deny Attempt to Coerce UNESCO

The Associated Press  
PARIS — Britain's decision to withdraw from UNESCO at the end of 1985 unless there are further changes in the agency's operations is not an effort to blackmail the organization, British diplomatic sources said Monday.

The sources also said the move did not represent an attempt by any country or groups of countries to establish or restore a dominant role in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Yuri Khilkevsky, the Soviet representative to UNESCO, said Thursday that the United States and Britain, in announcing they planned to leave, were trying to blackmail the organization and deadlock its activities.

The British sources briefed reporters on condition they not be further identified. They said that British ambassador to UNESCO, John Gordon, presented the organization's director-general, Amadou Mahtar Mbow of Senegal, a four-page letter on Friday from the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, outlining the reasons for the British decision.

The sources said that Mr. Mbow made no comment on the letter, copies of which were distributed at the briefing in a UNESCO meeting hall. They said they expected him to reply at a later date.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Food for Northern Thought

Alphabet soup doesn't have to be dull. The OECD has a Development Assistance Committee (DAC) within which the richer nations try to concert their attitudes toward the explosive problem of official development aid (ODA). The latest report by its chairman and secretariat gives food for thought, partly appetizing, partly not.

Government aid by the North to the South amounts to all of 0.36 percent of the income of the rich. So the average northern citizen provides not quite \$40 a year — perhaps the price of a tank of gasoline. This princely sum shows small sign of rising. If it comforts anyone, the small European bloc, for all its claims, gives only 0.17 percent of its income — but then not many people there have a gasoline tank to fill.

We suggested in this space on Nov. 7 that the best argument for persuading people to give more aid is not that it promptly rewards the donor but that it is right. This is found to be supported by opinion surveys: In most countries, people support aid primarily on humanitarian grounds. The DAC secretariat detects no particular "aid weariness" among taxpayers, despite the present recession.

The crisis in Africa looms large. Problems of continuing high population growth, low efficiency everywhere and political schism (tribalism, to put it starkly) have been compounded by prolonged drought. The DAC chairman nonetheless sees some hope, from the only source from which real hope can

spring: The economic policies of the African governments are becoming more rational. How soon this will raise living standards, rather than simply slow down the descent to starvation, is not clear. But any sign of better policy must be welcomed — and nurtured — by the rich countries. It shows that giving aid is not like pouring water into sand.

We are told of substantial support, in principle, for the World Bank's effort to strengthen help for Africa, but practice may fall short of official rhetoric. The concept of a new special fund — originally \$2 billion over the next three years, but now being thought of as nearer \$1 billion — is in difficulty, particularly from Washington. It would be a lot better if America's attack on UNESCO were accompanied by a decision to contribute more to the multilateral institutions that genuinely help the poor. Other rich countries should not hang back, but get on with the job and put America to shame.

An interesting suggestion is that over-indebted poor countries that have to draw up emergency stabilization programs with the IMF should simultaneously take parallel action with the World Bank, devising longer-term programs to improve productive structures and ensure outside development finance over a number of years. Debtors entering the dark tunnel would then see light at the end — and not have to pile on austerity until it becomes counterproductive.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Arafat Equivocates Again

Yasser Arafat did his usual deft job of maneuvering at the meeting of the PLO's governing body, the Palestine National Council, in Amman. The question had been whether he would dare to split the movement — to divorce the part that conceivably might attempt to negotiate a settlement with Israel from the part that demands the dissolution of Israel. His characteristic answer was to equivocate.

Mr. Arafat convened the PNC over the objections of Syria, which uses Palestinian nationalism as a vehicle for asserting Syrian leadership in the Arab world and which funds Mr. Arafat insufficiently subservient. He convened it, moreover, in Jordan, a country whose hints of readiness to negotiate with Israel make it anathema to Damascus. Given Palestinian dynamics and Syria's bent for violence, this was a courageous move. It was also a self-serving one, since a chairman who cannot call a meeting is not much of a chairman.

While challenging Syria by convening the PNC, however, Mr. Arafat propitiated it (and some of his Palestinian critics) by adopting the Syrian political program. King Hussein had urged Palestinians to take a "fresh approach" based on the territory-for-peace Resolution 242 of the United Nations. But Chairman Arafat said no, endorsing the one approach an international conference with Soviet parti-

cipation — that is a certain non-starter. The United States, Israel and Egypt have all rejected it, although Egypt, for particular reasons, gave it faint lip service the other day. So now Mr. Arafat has a new stack of press clippings saluting his leadership prowess, and the Palestinians are not one whit closer to statehood.

A Hussein-type negotiating approach would have forced upon Israel a showdown between its own moderate (Labor) and rejectionist (Likud) tendencies. To help avert such a showdown was perhaps a principal reason why Israel refused to let West Bank delegates go to Amman; West Bankers feel the weight of the occupation most keenly, and lean toward getting on with talks. In any event, Jordan refused a visa to an Israeli Arab member (Labor) of the PNC who, it is reported, hoped to tell the PNC it must stop calling for the destruction of Israel. The things are tight all over.

The survival of Mr. Arafat as PLO leader has become something of a political spectator sport. It is not to be confused, however, with progress toward the Palestinian goal of winning a state. Only the Palestinians' resolute acceptance of a requirement to recognize and negotiate with Israel can take them that way. Those who encourage them to look for shortcuts and end runs do them no favor.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Look Back at Grenada

Critics of the Grenada invasion need to acknowledge its constructive sequel. A year and a month after the intervention, Grenada has held its first election since 1976. The victory of former Prime Minister Herbert Blaize restores the status quo ante. After a terrible decade of right-wing, then left-wing misrule, Grenadians have been helped back to the center under a leader congenial to Washington.

This was not a coerced choice. Most of the 110,000 inhabitants of the island welcomed America's intervention as a deliverance. Most U.S. forces were withdrawn a year ago, leaving a remnant of 250 to train the police. Considering only these facts, it is outlandish to compare Grenada to Afghanistan, where five years of ruthless Soviet occupation have yielded thousands of dead and millions of refugees.

These happy facts, however, do not automatically settle the argument on principle. If the Soviet Union, or Nicaragua, is to be held accountable for respecting frontiers, the United States cannot just claim a license for its own interventions. And the professed reasons for the Grenada invasion last year are too easily stretched to justify invasion almost anywhere.

Instead of a forthright claim that some vital national interests were imperiled, the Reagan administration insisted that the safety of a thousand American medical students was its main concern. The threat to them remains debatable and could have been met with an airlift evacuation. A second claim was that

Grenada's West Indian neighbors wanted intervention under a nebulous treaty. But the appearance of collective action was mostly contrived in Washington, without consulting Britain or key Western Hemisphere allies. To this was added the slippery argument that Grenada was in anarchy after its left leader, Maurice Bishop, had been murdered by his Leninist comrades. Lost somewhere in the long list of justifications was the most compelling reason for the action: the fear that Grenada had been led into the Soviet and Cuban orbit by Mr. Bishop and to be sealed in that orbit by his murder. Captured documents confirmed that Grenada's New Jewel regime was eagerly acquiring Soviet weapons while it jailed and tortured its opponents.

This drift could have been much more credibly documented if the United States had kept an ambassador and a CIA agent on the island. They might also have better explored the latter-day overtures from Mr. Bishop, which were too swiftly dismissed in Washington.

But, nobly, the list of American objectives ended with the desire to tutor Grenada back toward democracy. That has now been done. The job carries with it an obligation to help Grenada revitalize a battered economy.

Justified or not, well presented or not, the chapter ends on a welcome note. However, the larger book on interventions, right and wrong, continues to be written.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## This Chinese Leap Forward Must Worry the Kremlin

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Put yourself at the turn of the millennium and look back 15 years: What event in 1969 most affected the history of the world?

You will probably note President Reagan's re-election, and the significance of the first woman running on a major national ticket in the United States; acknowledge the famine and unrest in Africa, and spot the beginnings of the great oil price decline. You may also single out the restart of START negotiations, marvel at the hardness of nationalism in Afghanistan and cultural pride in Kurdistan, and look back in dismay at Israel's dangerous flirtation with economic vassalhood.

When it comes to world history, however, the big event of 1969 was surely the rejection of Marxism and the embrace of capitalism by the government of a billion Chinese.

Less than a decade ago the extreme-left Maoists who became known as the "Gang of Four" accused Deng Xiaoping of plotting to take China down "the capitalist road." While denying it all the way, that is what he did.

Now even the denials have stopped. In Beijing last week the People's Daily front-page words that go beyond deviationism and revisionism into what Soviet party theoreticians can only call counterrevolution: "Marx died 101 years ago. There have been tremen-

dous changes since his ideas were formed ... We cannot use Marxist and Leninist works to solve all our present-day problems."

"Times are changing," said this official voice of China's Communist Party. It would be "naïve and stupid" to cling to all of Marxist thought while seeking to bring China into the modern era. "If we continue to use certain Marxist principles, our historic development will surely be hampered." If any Russian said

**Logic suggests a major effort by the KGB to trigger another upheaval in China.**

that in Moscow he would be slated for disappearance into the gulag. Such thought is blasphemy, the essence of ideological war.

And although we are not permitted to see it, Mr. Deng is waging that ideological war inside his country. Of the 40 million Communist Party members — the bureaucrats and soldiers who run the nation — nobody knows how many are still Maoists, furious at the present turn of events. Those cadres in their

40s and 50s are resentful of the triumph of the old men in the power struggle of 1976.

The mystery of the anti-Deng strength explains another story in the Chinese press. The party is conducting an "anti-corruption" drive aimed, its spokesmen say, at smugglers and embezzlers who have been taking advantage of the new economic system. I suspect that the corruption Mr. Deng is aiming at is at least as much ideological and political as criminal. Under cover of punishing wrongdoing, he is cracking down on wrongthinking, jailing or executing the Maoist leaders most likely to challenge his successors.

Some smuggling is not frowned upon. Off the coast of Taiwan, Chinese boats drop buoys with water-sealed attachments of the raw materials for herbal medicines; these packets are examined by Taiwanese boatmen, who drop buoys with payment in money or barter. No official contact, but far more efficient than using Hong Kong middlemen.

By the year 2000, say Dengists, the absorption of Hong Kong and the anticipated voluntary merger with Taiwan will bring new know-how and impetus to China's no-longer-Communist economy. This will lead to an "industrious revolution" and the emergence

of a third superpower. Soviet leaders must be viewing this snowballing trend with horror.

If the Chinese succeed in just feeding themselves with a market economy, the neighboring Soviet system will be shown to be a failure. The entire Russian leadership — millions of party members — will be threatened by the same sort of counterrevolution that threw out the doctrinaire Marxists in China. If the unthinkable happened to communism in China, it could happen in Russia.

Logic suggests that the KGB has a major effort under way to trigger another upheaval within China, hoping to replace Mr. Deng's capitalist-roaders with cultural revolutionaries. If the Soviets cannot stop the Chinese turnaround politically, the threatened men of the Politburo may think they are forced to do it militarily. That way lies World War III.

What should the West do? It should trade with non-Communist, anti-democratic China and help silent capitalism to succeed there — without providing the technological advances to increase China's military potential.

At the same time we should maintain engagement with the Russians. It may turn out that our major peacemaking task in the next century will not be between "us and them" but between "them and them."

The New York Times

## Nuclear Madness: Regretful Atomic Scientists Should Speak Up

By Peter Wyden

WASHINGTON — J. Robert

Oppenheimer, director of the laboratory where the first atomic bomb was made, called a meeting of his high command at Los Alamos: Ernest O. Lawrence, Arthur H. Compton and Enrico Fermi, all Nobel Prize winners who favored a demonstration of the bomb before using it. Mr. Fermi argued fiercely for it through the last night of the weekend session, not giving up until 5 a.m.

Yet Mr. Oppenheimer deliberately failed to inform Washington even that a disagreement existed. When 67 senior scientists at the other principal atomic headquarters, the University of Chicago, formally petitioned President Harry Truman for a demonstration, the military channeled the document from echelon to echelon until the officers could be certain that the presidential decision to drop the bomb was sealed. Then the petition was filed away.

Neither Mr. Truman nor his secretary of war, Henry L. Stimson, saw the Chicago plea or heard of the interest in a demonstration. The cover-up was arranged by Mr. Oppenheimer and his military boss, General Leslie R. Groves, commander of the wartime Manhattan Project.

Only once did the demonstration option receive top-level attention of a sort. At an all-Pentagon meeting chaired by Mr. Stimson on May 31, 1945, the idea, which was not on the agenda, was handed about for 10 minutes during the luncheon break.

How can clever leaders arrive at such decisions within a vacuum induced by ignorance and sabotage?

There are at least three answers to that complicated question: Failure of military intelligence. Just as, years later, it turned out that no "missile gap" existed, no real nuclear race with the Germans took place in World War II. President Roosevelt was sold on the A-bomb because the Nazis were building it and, later, were believed to be ahead. Not until the end of the war did an intelligence mission discover that the Germans had run aground in the pre-kindergarten stage of nuclear research.

The United States had gone ahead with the nuclear "competition" on the basis of a non-existent premise.

Harred of the enemy. Then as now, Americans faced what they perceived as an "evil empire." The Japanese had committed outrageous atrocities against American prisoners of war. Hatred against them was strong.

Sheer momentum. The record shows that the World War II bomb-builders and decision-makers, having spent \$2 billion and having triumphed over countless technical crises, were powerfully motivated to drop the bomb to justify the manpower and money invested. They decided on its use — as Arthur Schlesinger later described the planning of the Bay of Pigs invasion disaster — "in an air of assumed consensus."

The decisions were made in ignorance, but even when the implications of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki blasts began to be known to policymakers, they tried to suppress the

information. U.S. occupation authorities refused to let Japanese medical journals discuss radiation disease. The epidemic of aftereffects (leukemia increased to 50 times the normal rate) did not become known with full force until the 1950s.

Even today, some U.S. "experts" claim that 1,000 to 2,000 people suffered radiation injuries in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But American physicians of the U.S. Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission estimate that 20,000 people were killed by radiation in Hiroshima alone; another 20,000 were seriously injured. The physicians concede that the actual numbers may have been twice as high.

Excessive secrecy fed the blind decision-making, not only vis-à-vis the public but within the weapon project. The Oak Ridge, Tennessee, bomb laboratory was in danger of blowing itself up because it was not permitted access to technical information available at its sister lab in Los Alamos.

Suppression of information about

radiation continued after the war. One victim of this policy was Dr. Stafford Warren, the chief medical officer of the Manhattan Project and of the first postwar nuclear tests in the Pacific. On Jan. 19, 1947, he spelled out his nightmare in a secret memorandum to his superior officer.

Dr. Warren recalled then how wartime estimates of radiation tolerances had been "extrapolations" and "guesses" that had been "wrong by large and dangerous amounts." And when he returned to civilian life as a professor at the University of Rochester School of Medicine, he felt it was time to inform the public.

He drafted a speech concluding: "Inhabited areas so contaminated would have to be abandoned. This and all the rest that goes with it makes war intolerable." In a memorandum to General Groves, the Manhattan Project commander, the doctor requested permission to deliver his talk at a series of meetings. The general denied clearance at once.

Dr. Warren's anguish did not surface until 1983, two years after his death, when the relevant papers were found in the library of the University of California at Los Angeles, where he was dean of the medical school.

Given this web of internal controls and manipulations, public insight into the genesis of the nuclear crisis is slight. Public debate lacks a factual underpinning. How did we slide into today's stalemate?

The explanation has been mostly rhetoric, and, as Herbert York, the former director of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, wrote, "the rhetoric hasn't changed in 35 years."

It is as if the debate about "star wars" schemes and the redundancy of missiles, on the one hand, and steps toward disarmament, on the other, were course subjects called Nuclear Arms 103 and 104, while courses Nuclear Arms 101 and 102 had never been given.

The decision-making of the 1980s remains under the spell of the prophecy of 1939. In 1982, Edward Teller assured the readership of *The Reader's Digest* that the dangers of nuclear radiation are largely mythical.

Mr. Teller's voice remains influential. President Reagan has consulted with him for years. And the president's science adviser, George A. Keyworth 2d, a physicist who spent six years at the Los Alamos laboratory a decade ago and who is an enthusiastic promoter of space-based weapons, is the Teller disciple. The father of the H-bomb recommended Mr. Keyworth for his current post.

We still have time. When Congress next considers appropriations for "star wars," it could call hearings into the Hiroshima decision and the role of science at momentous military turning points. Let the scientists of World War II speak up with their informed remorse. Their hindsight could bring us foresight.

This is the second of two articles. The writer, a former Washington correspondent for *Newsweek*, is author of "Day One: Before Hiroshima and After." He contributed this column to *The Washington Post*.

## East-West Nuclear Agreement Can't Wait for Trust

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — As a new approach to

Soviet-American negotiation nears, the question of trust comes up again. It is easy enough to shout it aside with the reminder that agreements between adversaries should never depend on trust, but on mutual interest. If each side does not feel it is gaining at least as much as it concedes, there will be no agreement.

There is clearly a common interest now in cooling the East-West atmosphere, overheated by the rhetoric of the last few years. The Russians and some other Warsaw Pact governments went so far with warnings of war danger, evidently hoping to influence Western opinion, that they seriously scared many of their own people. They need to clear the steam for their own domestic purposes. It will be better for America, too.

If January's Geneva talks launch that trend, that will be an initial, useful achievement. Progress is something else. In the current quarterly issue of *Foreign Affairs*, Henry Grunwald quotes Salvador de Madariaga as saying: "Nations don't distrust each other because they are armed, they are armed because they distrust each other. And therefore to want disarmament before a minimum of common agreement on fundamentals is as absurd as to want people to go undressed in winter."

But that does not really address the problem of what can be done about the lack of trust. Mr. Grunwald skirts it by saying that, in any case, there is no alternative to arms control.

In the same issue, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, argues that agreements are so hard to reach and so full of pitfalls that, in the absence of trust, it would be better to pursue parallel steps to limit arms. He urges a kind of two-sided unilateral disarmament in which each side would judge its real needs and what it could abandon, thus reducing the needs of the other.

A misty debate at an East-West conference of journalists in Warsaw last week brought out another aspect of the dilemma. The subject was supposed to be the role of the media in promoting peace and disarmament. Eastern delegates argued insistently for a "code of principles" that would stipulate for the good cause. After all, everybody bates war. Why can we not agree to commit journalists to preventing it?

I put my answer sharply. I noted that we can agree on some facts, some common interests, some common aspirations. But one thing we cannot agree on, no matter how long the palaver, is principles of journalism.

There is a fundamental, irreconcilable conflict on the role of public information. In Marxist societies, information and those who collect and distribute it are to serve the purpose of the authorities, to explain policy in

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## If You Pinch the Middle Class, It Riots

By George F. Will

LONDON — In Britain, as across

the Atlantic, a conservative administration has found government harder to shrink than it expected. Nigel Lawson, Margaret Thatcher's chancellor of the exchequer, says for example that there is a close link between the construction industry and Conservative members of Parliament. Parsimony does not extend to public works, which have been ennobled with the title "infrastructure," the better to enable Conservatives to look out for "our people."

The Thatcher experiment, like the Reagan experiment that began later, has cut the rate of growth of government. But Prime Minister Thatcher has a problem that President Reagan no longer has, and Mr. Reagan has a problem that Mrs. Thatcher decided not to have.

Mrs. Thatcher's problem is high unemployment — 13.4 percent and rising despite the recovery.

No one knows how to stimulate the economy and stop up unemployment without reigniting inflation. And Thatcherite doctrine is that government has a larger obligation to cure inflation than to cure unemployment, because government causes inflation. This violates government's promise, implied in the issuance of currency, to maintain the currency as a store of value.

Thatcherites say they would be doing better were it not for the continuing costs of the Falklands and now of the coal miners' strike. Such complaints against the vicissitudes of national life really should not issue from a government float-

ing on North Sea oil. However, some of Britain's unemployment is a sign of success. Because of sharply increased productivity — a result, in part, of putting the economy through a wringer of recession — there is steady growth produced by fewer producers.

Economically and politically, Mr. Lawson says, Britain can get along adequately with double-digit unemployment. Economically, he may be right. But the social costs could change the political equation.

There is an intriguing difference between the Thatcher and Reagan approaches. Mrs. Thatcher decided, early in her first term, to act boldly to shrink the PSBR — the "public-sector borrowing requirement." (That phrase is superior to, because more descriptive than, the word "deficit.") So, in 1981, even though Britain was in a recession, the government submitted the most unpopular budget in decades, raising taxes substantially.

The idea was that this would prevent government borrowing from "crowding out" private borrowing needed for investment. This in turn would lower interest rates, suppress inflationary expectations and spur growth. Instantly, 364 economists signed a letter to *The Times* of London announcing, with characteristic finality and inaccuracy, that it would not work. It did.

Today the British government is an interested, not to say mesmerized bystander as the Reagan ad-

ministration contemplates its deficit. The U.S. economy is still the locomotive that pulls European economies. And the high U.S. interest rates (which reduce the sting of the deficit by pulling in foreign capital to help finance it) siphon capital away from Europe.

The Thatcher government now has tax-cutting plans. It thinks it has earned them by doing unpleasant first things first. Taxpophobes in and around Mr. Reagan's administration say that when the economy is growing one need not raise taxes, and when it is slowing one dare not.

Mr. Lawson's narrative about construction interests refutes this. He is too discreet to intrude upon U.S. arguments, but too intelligent not to know the lesson his tale teaches.

For Reaganites determined to attack the deficit only with spending cuts, there recently was an instructive event here — a middle-class riot. The Thatcher government had announced a plan to reduce education subsidies. That would have required middle-class parents to pay significantly more of the costs of university educations. So 6,000 students took to the streets and bridges of central London at rush hour. There were 180 arrests.

As one student said, indignation mixing with incredulity: "They're cutting our standard of living! Conservative back-benchers, hearing howls from 'our people,' confronted Mrs. Thatcher — and prevailed. As Mrs. Reagan will see, hell hath no fury like that of the middle class when its subsidies are at issue."

Washington Post Writers Group.

## FROM OUR DEC. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A Rugby Lesson for 'Gridiron'

LONDON — Soon before the foremost intercollegiate event of the year in England, the contest between Oxford and Cambridge, British Rugby football circles anticipate with interest the Canadian Rugby match in New York [on Dec. 11] between the Hamilton "Tigers" and Ottawa University. Mindful that there have been over thirty deaths on the American "gridiron" this season, experts commend the New York Herald's sponsorship of this contest, expressing the hope that it may help bring about the "reformation" of the American style of play, so as to render the game less dangerous. Said Charles J.B. Marriott, secretary of England's Rugby Union, "It is an excellent idea that American collegians and the public should have such an opportunity of seeing the Rugby game played."

1934: Nobel Prizes Awarded in Oslo

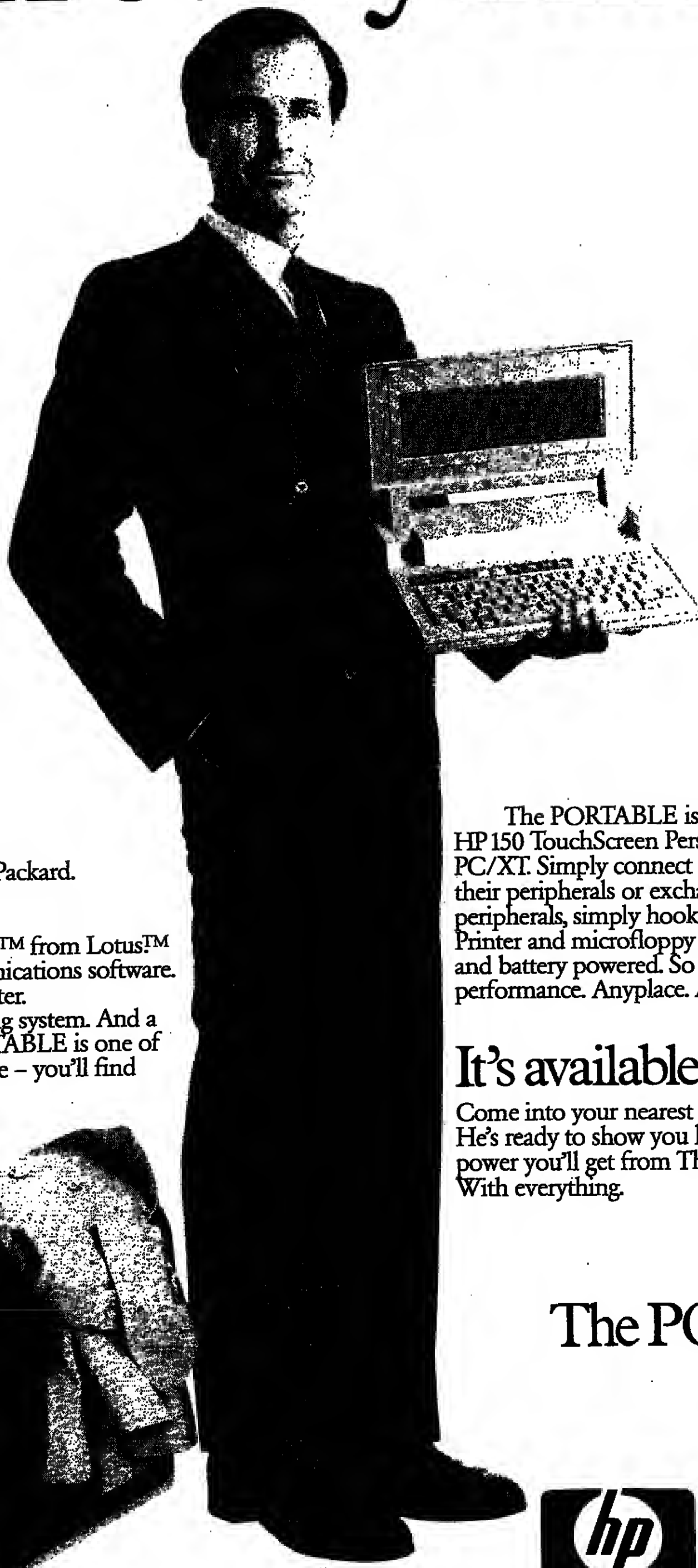
OSLO — Two of the most notable moments of peace through disarmament — Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Disarmament Conference, and Sir Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion" — were awarded the Nobel Prizes for Peace, for 1934 and 1933, respectively, at the ceremony held here [on Dec. 10]. "Those who feel ill at ease because the Reich is arming should ask themselves why the Reich is arming," Mr. Henderson said. He affirmed his confidence in the Disarmament Conference, which, he added, "is still alive, and the day it dies will be a sad one for us all." The other Nobel prizemen were Luigi Pirandello for literature; the three Americans, George Minot, William P. Murphy



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# HEWLETT PACKARD



# How The Morgan Bank's financial analysts help clients solve complex problems



Shown at an appliance manufacturer in France are Morgan analysts Lam Nguyen-Phuong, London; Herbert Lohness, Frankfurt; Sybille Wenger-Schneider, Paris; Terry Eccles, New York-based head of the bank's financial analysis in Europe; Jonathan Engel, Brussels.

International companies, big and small, face challenging financial questions when planning growth strategies. Many of them turn to the Financial Analysis Department at The Morgan Bank for answers which are both knowledgeable and creative.

This department has more than 100 financial analysts and advisors based in 18 countries around the world. These professionals know their clients' finances and businesses. They also know the industries and countries in which their clients operate. No other bank or consulting firm can match this special resource, and its unique combination of business, strategic, and financial expertise.

The global structure of the department means each member of the team can call upon relevant experience and information sources throughout the network to arrive at creative and well-informed solutions to the client's problems.

Here are some recent examples of how we help clients with strategic financial planning.

□ An expanding French food company identified a prospective acquisition in the U.S. We answered these four key questions for them: What is the outlook for our target company? How much is it worth? How leveraged can it be and still be independently financed? What would the acquisition do to our own financial structure?

□ A U.S. multinational asked us about listing one of its subsidiaries on the German stock exchange: How receptive will the market be to a preferred issue? What is the likely market value of our common stock?

□ A U.K. company contemplating major changes in its business and financial strategy asked us to advise them on the following issues: How do different capital markets perceive our company? How do we go about improving these perceptions? Given our strategic objectives, expected financial condition, and market perceptions, what is our optimal mix of various debt and equity securities?

□ A privately-held Belgian company plan-

ning to change its group structure asked us to value its U.S. subsidiary for tax purposes.

□ A U.S. company wanting to export to Europe asked us to look at the following questions for nine different countries: What is the market demand for our product in the next few years? What are typical contract terms? Who are the major potential customers? What local characteristics should we be sensitive to in order to improve our chances of success?

□ A German industrial company balked at the asking price of an acquisition candidate. They wanted to know: How do our perception of value and theirs differ? What would be a fair price? How should we finance the deal?

For more on how we might help you answer strategic financial questions like these, talk with the Morgan banker who calls on your company, or write to Terence C. Eccles, Vice President, Financial Analysis Department, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, NY 10015. Member FDIC

## The Morgan Bank



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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1984

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

# Computer Trading Offered As Answer to Pit Congestion

By H.J. MAIDENBERG  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Is the "electronic outcry" system of futures trading the answer to the increasing congestion on exchange floors, the costly rise in errors in order executions, and the industry's shrinking profitability? Of course, say the officers of the first fully automated futures market, Inter, the International Futures Exchange (Bermuda) Ltd., which began operating Oct. 25. Obviously, officials at the other exchanges think otherwise.

Futures brokers, the group most affected by the problems at the exchanges, say they would prefer to withhold comment at a while longer. But many top futures brokerage houses have bought Inter seats.

"Everybody in the industry knows that the traditional system of trading futures by open outcry and hand signal is growing increasingly unworkable and that sooner or later the exchanges will have to move into the 20th century or face a complete breakdown," said Eugene M. Grummer, Inter's chairman.

Basically, the Inter computer system matches the bids and offers for futures and confirms the prices at which they are executed on the screens of participating traders and brokers, who may then obtain a paper copy of the transaction on their office or home printers.

David W. Graves, executive vice president and chief operating officer of the Bermuda-based exchange, which also has offices in New York, said that Inter's system offered brokers and traders several distinct advantages. "First off, whether the broker or trader is operating in a major city or in his snowed-in ranch in Montana, he can use his computer to get swift execution and confirmation of his order on Inter," Mr. Graves said. "In effect, we are bringing the market to the user."

Because Inter's computers "stack" all orders, no order can be bypassed or go unfilled, he said. Most important, all parties can see the "book" of bids and offers as well as the size of the orders on their screens for each price level.

"Inter's system locks in the price and time at which every trade was executed, so we avoid disputes over the sequence of execution," Mr. Graves said. "Every order, whether for one contract or a hundred, is executed in order. While stop-loss orders can be entered, our computers do not reveal where the trader's stops have been placed. Finally, our 'electronic outcry' system virtually eliminates the chance for error."

Mr. Grummer added that the rising number of errors, which he attributed to both the increase in volume and congestion in the trading pits, often meant the difference between a broker's profit and loss. "Because we live in an increasingly litigious society, these out-trades, our industry's euphemism for errors, not only are costly to correct, but in many cases involve costly legal expenses as well," he said.

But why have Inter in Bermuda? "When we began organizing the exchange several years ago, there was a different climate in Washington," Mr. Grummer said. "Then, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission indicated that it would take many years before they could rule on so innovative a trading system. Bermuda offered us first-rate communications and access to the London commodity markets. We do all our clearing through London's International Commodity Clearing House."

Asked to comment on these assertions, David T. Johnston, senior vice president and a director of E.F. Hutton & Co., voiced a view held by many brokers. "Liquidity will determine whether Inter sinks or swims," Mr. Johnston said. "Roughly half of an exchange's floor population consists of brokers who stand ready to take positions for their own account, be it for a few minutes or longer. They create the liquidity and, most important today, these brokers are making it possible for the markets to handle the (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

In effect, we are bringing the market to the user.

# Lloyd's Expels 2 Members

## Market Charges Funds Misuse

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The ruling council at Lloyd's of London voted Monday to throw out two insurance underwriters — one permanently accused of misappropriating funds for their own benefit.

The case, involving Brooks & Dooley Syndicates Ltd., represents the first major punishment imposed by the insurance exchange since a series of scandals surfaced two years ago. It is one of several cases in which managers of Lloyd's underwriting syndicates are alleged to have skimmed off for themselves profits that should have been passed on to "names," the people who pledge their wealth to back insurance sold by the syndicates.

The council voted to exclude from further Lloyd's membership Raymond Brooks and to suspend for 21 months Terence Dooley. The two men, who were responsible for managing eight insurance syndicates at Lloyd's, also were ordered to pay a total of about \$52,000 (\$62,000 in legal costs).

John Rew, vice chairman of the Association of Lloyd's Members, which represents the interests of names, welcomed the action. "I think Lloyd's is keen to put its house in order, and this is demonstrating the case," he said.

A Lloyd's investigation found that Mr. Brooks and Mr. Dooley funded reinsurance business to Fidelity Marine Insurance Co. of Bermuda, which they owned. The business allegedly was arranged to benefit the two men and their families at the expense of Lloyd's members who belonged to the syndicates managed by Brooks & Dooley.

Investigators at Lloyd's estimated that Fidelity could have earned net investment income over a dozen years of \$6.2 million on funds channeled to it from the Brooks & Dooley syndicates.

The Lloyd's report said Mr. Brooks and Mr. Dooley used credit cards to obtain profits piled up at Fidelity. Mr. Dooley pleaded guilty to several of the charges made by Lloyd's.

Mr. Brooks declined to plead on any charges against him. Brooks & Dooley Syndicates declined to comment on the matter Monday.

# Nestlé Chief Wakes 'Sleepy Giant' By Cutting Fat, Expanding in U.S.



Helmut Maucher

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

VEVEY, Switzerland — Last September, Helmut Maucher, chief executive of Nestlé S.A., stunned the business world with his rapid-fire move to acquire Carnation Co., the profitable U.S. food concern.

In an intense three-week period, the chief executive initiated negotiations from the food giant's base in Switzerland, flew to New York to assemble a massive financing package, dispatched his top subordinate to hammer out details with Carnation's board and chief stockholders, and then flew to Brazil himself to line up support of Nestlé's own board, which happened to be gathered in São Paulo, upholding a Nestlé tradition of meeting once a year in a major overseas market.

Back in Vevey less than a month after it all began, Mr. Maucher announced Nestlé's offer to pay \$83 apiece for Carnation's 34.7 million outstanding shares in what would be — once the Federal Trade Commission approves the agreement — the largest non-oil merger in U.S. corporate history.

"He's a long-distance runner, but the Carnation deal showed he can sprint when he has to," commented a banker at Frankfurt's Dresdner Bank, who has observed Mr. Maucher over the years.

The kind of fast corporate footwork that clinched the \$3-billion Carnation agreement has not always been the hallmark of the huge multinational company based here on the shores of Lake Geneva. When Mr. Maucher became chief executive of Nestlé in 1981, he saw his task as "getting this somewhat sleepy giant moving again."

He has made a good start. In his first two years, Mr. Maucher closed down 35 of the company's 317 factories and slashed 15,000 people from a payroll of 155,000. The strategy paid off. In 1983, Nestlé's profits rose 14.8 percent to \$492 million, on a virtually flat sales of \$10.9 billion. Mr. Maucher says that profits this year will look good again, though he will not be specific.

Mr. Maucher's key activity at Nestlé in 1984 has been to buy up a string of companies, many in the U.S. market where he sees much of Nestlé's future growth. Aside from the Carnation deal, the company spent some \$273 million on acquisitions this year, including the purchase of the cosmetics division of Warner Communications and Fruit Crest, a

## Nestlé S.A. AT A GLANCE

All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data

Ten months ended Oct. 31	1984	1983
Revenue	\$10,800,000	\$9,800,000
Year-ended Dec. 31	1983	1982
Revenue	\$13,300,000	\$13,100,000
Net income	\$73,000	\$48,000

Main Lines of Business	Contribution to 1983 revenues
Instant drinks	28%
Dairy products	20%
Frozen foods	10%
Infant foods	8%
Chocolate	6%
Restaurants, hotels	4%
Drinks	3%
Refrigerated products	3%
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	2%

Total assets, Dec. 31, 1983	\$9,300,000
Current assets	\$6,300,000
Current liabilities	\$2,800,000
Medium- and long-term debt	\$1,300,000
Book value per share, Dec. 31, 1983	\$1.773
Employees, Dec. 31, 1983	140,000
Headquarters	Vevey, Switzerland

The New York Times

Florida-based juice company, Nestlé also agreed to purchase Hills Brothers Coffee Inc. to supplement its Nescafé brand, and several European coffee concerns.

Mr. Maucher, 57, an amiable West German, radiates confidence about pulling his new empire together. And many analysts, here and in the United States, seem to agree. But the huge size of the Carnation plan has raised some doubts. Nestlé's shares slipped slightly on the Zurich exchange at the news of the Carnation purchase, and Wetliwache, a respected weekly, mused about "Go!-like steps" and "gigantism," wondering skeptically, "Will Nestlé choke on Carnation, Mr. Maucher?"

The man in question has built his career by solving knotty problems. As a Vevey colleague put it: "He's a tough guy, but personable. Someone who gets things done, but in a gentle, humane way."

Mr. Maucher, a tall, sandy-haired man, has a sociable manner that puts visitors at ease in his modest office in the company's glass-and-steel headquarters. He speaks fluent English in addition to his native German, and took a crash course in French when he moved to Vevey — a necessity since meetings at the Nestlé headquarters often are conducted in all three languages at once.

The Carnation deal marks the culmination of Mr. Maucher's strategy to shift Nestlé's investments to the United States and away from Third World countries, where growth was lagging and risk increasing. Operations in North America generated 23.8 percent of total sales in the first 10 months of 1984.

# Mesa Postpones Phillips Offer, Cites Legal Issue

United Press International

AMARILLO, Texas — T. Boone Pickens Jr. and his partners said Monday that they would delay their \$60-per-share tender offer for 23 million shares of Phillips Petroleum Co. because of "legal uncertainties."

But the group, Mesa Partners, said that after the legal questions were resolved it intended to purchase more Phillips shares than it had so far announced.

On Dec. 4, the Mesa group said it would launch an unsolicited cash tender bid for at least 15 million Phillips shares.

Mesa said Friday it would increase the offer to 23 million shares after arranging additional financing.

Mesa Partners, a Texas partnership made up of Mesa Petroleum Co. of Amarillo and Wagner & Brown of Midland, Texas, already owns 5.7 percent of Phillips, based in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Mr. Pickens is chairman of Mesa Petroleum.

The \$60-per-share tender offer would give Mesa Partners a 21-percent stake in Phillips for approximately \$1.3 billion. The partnership had declared its intention to gain control of Phillips in a deal valued at \$9.1 billion.

The Mesa group said Monday that its decision not to commence the tender offer reflected "legal uncertainties" over a temporary restraining order issued last week by an Oklahoma judge that barred Mesa from going ahead with its bid.

In Bartlesville, Phillips said it had no immediate comment on the Mesa group's decision.

[With uncertainty about the Mesa Partners' offer, Phillips stock dropped \$2.50 cents to \$52.87 a share midway through Monday's session on the New York Stock Exchange. The Associated Press reported, Mesa was down 37.50 cents at \$20.62.]

Phillips filed the lawsuit last week, arguing that the proposed takeover would violate an agreement Mesa Petroleum signed with General American Oil Co. on Jan. 6, 1983. In that agreement, Mr. Pickens pledged not to buy any GAO shares for five years.

Phillips acquired General American Oil the day after that agreement was signed and Phillips contended that the Mesa-General agreement also applied to Phillips stock.

The Mesa group said that "it



T. Boone Pickens

continues to believe that the GAO agreement is not applicable to its ownership or acquisition of Phillips shares."

Even though a Delaware court judge issued a temporary restraining order Friday blocking Phillips from pursuing its lawsuit against Mesa, the Mesa group said "the legal uncertainties exist notwithstanding."

Mesa Partners said it intended to purchase additional Phillips shares once the status of the litigation was clarified "through a tender offer, open market purchases or otherwise."

The group also said it may seek further financing — beyond the \$2 million already in place — to buy more Phillips shares than the 23 million specified in its tender offer.

## U.S. Growth Seen Slowing

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has said that U.S. economic growth may not reach the target level of 4 percent in 1985.

"I have my fingers crossed because the final quarter of 1984 is outperforming nearly as quickly as I had hoped," Mr. Regan said in an interview with U.S. News and World Report magazine.

"We went down too low in the third quarter and the recovery is not snapping us back fast enough," Mr. Regan said of 1984.

## Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on Dec. 10, excluding fees.  
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

	2.47	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.81	2.82	2.83	2.84	2.85	2.86	2.87	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.91	2.92	2.93	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.01	3.02	3.03	3.04	3.05	3.06	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.10	3.11	3.12	3.13	3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.18	3.19	3.20	3.21	3.22	3.23	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.27	3.28	3.29	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.33	3.34	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.38	3.39	3.40	3.41	3.42	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.50	3.51	3.52	3.53	3.54	3.55	3.56	3.57	3.58	3.59	3.60	3.61	3.62	3.63	3.64	3.65	3.66	3.67	3.68	3.69	3.70	3.71	3.72	3.73	3.74	3.75	3.76	3.77	3.78	3.79	3.80	3.81	3.82	3.83	3.84	3.85	3.86	3.87	3.88	3.89	3.90	3.91	3.92	3.93	3.94	3.95	3.96	3.97	3.98	3.99	4.00	4.01	4.02	4.03	4.04	4.05	4.06	4.07	4.08	4.09	4.10	4.11	4.12	4.13	4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17	4.18	4.19	4.20	4.21	4.22	4.23	4.24	4.25	4.26	4.27	4.28	4.29	4.30	4.31	4.32	4.33	4.34	4.35	4.36	4.37	4.38	4.39	4.40	4.41	4.42	4.43	4.44	4.45	4.46	4.47	4.48	4.49	4.50	4.51	4.52	4.53	4.54	4.55	4.56	4.57	4.58	4.59	4.60	4.61	4.62	4.63	4.64	4.65	4.66	4.67	4.68	4.69	4.70	4.71	4.72	4.73	4.74	4.75	4.76	4.77	4.78	4.79	4.80	4.81	4.82	4.83	4.84	4.85	4.86	4.87	4.88	4.89	4.90	4.91	4.92	4.93	4.94	4.95	4.96	4.97	4.98	4.99	5.00	5.01	5.02	5.03	5.04	5.05	5.06	5.07	5.08	5.09	5.10	5.11	5.12	5.13	5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17	5.18	5.19	5.20	5.21	5.22	5.23	5.24	5.25	5.26	5.27	5.28	5.29	5.30	5.31	5.32	5.33	5.34	5.35	5.36	5.37	5.38	5.39	5.40	5.41	5.42	5.43	5.44	5.45	5.46	5.47	5.48	5.49	5.50	5.51	5.52	5.53	5.54	5.55	5.56	5.57	5.58	5.59	5.60	5.61	5.62	5.63	5.64	5.65	5.66	5.67	5.68	5.69	5.70	5.71	5.72	5.73	5.74	5.75	5.76	5.77	5.78	5.79	5.80	5.81	5.82	5.83	5.84	5.85	5.86	5.87	5.88	5.89	5.90	5.91	5.92	5.93	5.94	5.95	5.96	5.97	5.98	5.99	6.00	6.01	6.02	6.03	6.04	6.05	6.06	6.07	6.08	6.09	6.10	6.11	6.12	6.13	6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17	6.18	6.19	6.20	6.21	6.22	6.23	6.24	6.25	6.26	6.27	6.28	6.29	6.30	6.31	6.32	6.33	6.34	6.35	6.36	6.37	6.38	6.39	6.40	6.41	6.42	6.43	6.44	6.45	6.46	6.47	6.48	6.49	6.50	6.51	6.52	6.53	6.54	6.55	6.56	6.57	6.58	6.59	6.60	6.61	6.62	6.63	6.64	6.65	6.66	6.67	6.68	6.69	6.70	6.71	6.72	6.73	6.74	6.75	6.76	6.77	6.78	6.79	6.80	6.81	6.82	6.83	6.84	6.85	6.86	6.87	6.88	6.89	6.90	6.91	6.92	6.93	6.94	6.95	6.96	6.97	6.98	6.99	7.00	7.01	7.02	7.03	7.04	7.05	7.06	7.07	7.08	7.09	7.10	7.11	7.12	7.13	7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17	7.18	7.19	7.20	7.21	7.22	7.23	7.24	7.25	7.26	7.27	7.28	7.29	7.30	7.31	7.32	7.33	7.34	7.35	7.36	7.37	7.38	7.39	7.40	7.41	7.42	7.43	7.44	7.45	7.46	7.47	7.48	7.49	7.50	7.51	7.52	7.53	7.54	7.55	7.56	7.57	7.58	7.59	7.60	7.61	7.62	7.63	7.64	7.65	7.66	7.67	7.68	7.69	7.70	7.71	7.72	7.73	7.74	7.75	7.76	7.77	7.78	7.79	7.80	7.81	7.82	7.83	7.84	7.85	7.86	7.87	7.88	7.89	7.90	7.91	7.92	7.93	7.94	7.95	7.96	7.97	7.98	7.99	8.00	8.01	8.02	8.03	8.04	8.05	8.06	8.07	8.08	8.09	8.10	8.11	8.12	8.13	8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17	8.18	8.19	8.20	8.21	8.22	8.23	8.24	8.25	8.26	8.27	8.28	8.29	8.30	8.31	8.32	8.33	8.34	8.35	8.36	8.37	8.38	8.39	8.40	8.41	8.42	8.43	8.44	8.45	8.46	8.47	8.48	8.49	8.50	8.51	8.52	8.53	8.54	8.55	8.56	8.57	8.58	8.59	8.60	8.61	8.62	8.63	8.64	8.65	8.66	8.67	8.68	8.69	8.70	8.71	8.72	8.73	8.74	8.75	8.76	8.77	8.78	8.79	8.80	8.81	8.82	8.83	8.84	8.85	8.86	8.87	8.88	8.89	8.90	8.91	8.92	8.93	8.94	8.95	8.96	8.97	8.98	8.99	9.00	9.01	9.02	9.03	9.04	9.05	9.06	9.07	9.08	9.09	9.10	9.11	9.12	9.13	9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17	9.18	9.19	9.20	9.21	9.22	9.23	9.24	9.25	9.26	9.27	9.28	9.29	9.30	9.31	9.32	9.33	9.34	9.35	9.36	9.37	9.38	9.39	9.40	9.41	9.42	9.43	9.44	9.45	9.46	9.47	9.48	9.49	9.50	9.51	9.52	9.53	9.54	9.55	9.56	9.57	9.58	9.59	9.60	9.61	9.62	9.63	9.64	9.65	9.66	9.67	9.68	9.69	9.70	9.71	9.72	9.73	9.74	9.75	9.76	9.77	9.78	9.79	9.80	9.81	9.82	9.83	9.84	9.85	9.86	9.87	9.88	9.89	9.90	9.91	9.92	9.93	9.94	9.95	9.96	9.97	9.98	9.99	10.00
Australia	3.47	3.20	112.83																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Unicom	482.00	479.00	480.00	+1.00	
IBM	250.00	248.00	249.00	+1.00	
AT&T	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Transp	1447.00	1445.00	1445.00	+2.00	
Comp	447.00	445.00	445.00	+2.00	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Indus	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Transp	1447.00	1445.00	1445.00	+2.00	
Comp	447.00	445.00	445.00	+2.00	

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	1.2 P.M.	63,300,000			
Prev.	3 P.M.	63,300,000			
Table	includes	the nationwide	prices	up to	the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Advanced	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Declined	1447.00	1445.00	1445.00	+2.00	
Unchanged	447.00	445.00	445.00	+2.00	

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Indus	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Transp	1447.00	1445.00	1445.00	+2.00	
Comp	447.00	445.00	445.00	+2.00	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Unicom	482.00	479.00	480.00	+1.00	
IBM	250.00	248.00	249.00	+1.00	
AT&T	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	
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NYSE Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Advanced	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Declined	1447.00	1445.00	1445.00	+2.00	
Unchanged	447.00	445.00	445.00	+2.00	

# Stocks Trade Mixed on NYSE

**United Press International**

**NEW YORK** — The stock market was mixed in moderate trading late Monday, with blue-chip issues staging a rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 9.05 to 1,172.26 an hour before close. The blue-chip indicator had been down most of the day.

Declines led advances 793-697 among the 1,973 issues crossing the New York Stock Exchange tape.

Big Board volume was about 65,247,000 shares, compared with 66,330,000 in the same period Friday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Analysts said investor unease about the economy, the federal budget deficit and tax reform proposals have accounted for the weakness of the stock market in the past month.

Last week, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 25.73, and the week before the loss was 31.36, for a total of just over 57 points.

At Harris of Josephthal & Co., St. Louis, said that in his opinion Wall Street was putting too much emphasis on negative news.

"Everybody is looking at the negative side, no matter what happens," he said, such as interpreting lower lower interest as a sign of a slower economy.

Mr. Harris said the stock market has been ignoring the moderation of inflation and he feels corporate balance sheets and earnings are generally in good shape.

The federal funds rate was 8 1/16 percent at midday, up slightly from Friday. Some economists believe recent increases in the money supply may cause the Federal Reserve to stop easing up on monetary restraints.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the U.S. trade deficit will be about \$150 billion in 1985, an increase of \$20 billion more than this year's record deficit.

On the trading floor, Union Carbide was sharply lower at midday and near the top of the active list. A block of 579,900 shares crossed the tape at 33.

Union Carbide lost 1 1/2 last week as analysts tried to assess how its finances would be affected by the accident at its pesticide plant in India.

Chairman Warren M. Anderson said it would be possible to fairly compensate victims of the pesticide tragedy in India without a material adverse effect on the company's finances.

Middle South Utilities was unchanged at 1 3/4 in heavy trading.

IBM was up a fraction in active trading after a block of 200,000 shares crossed the tape at 164.

Texas Instruments was sharply lower at midday. The company has announced plans to lay off 2,000 employees due to weakness in semiconductor markets.

ITT Corp. was lower in active trading. Investor Irwin L. Jacobs has taken a position in ITT.

Standard & Poor's Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Transp	1447.00	1445.00	1445.00	+2.00	
Comp	447.00	445.00	445.00	+2.00	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Govt	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Corp	1447.00	1445.00	1445.00	+2.00	
Muni	447.00	445.00	445.00	+2.00	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Unicom	482.00	479.00	480.00	+1.00	
IBM	250.00	248.00	249.00	+1.00	
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NYSE Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Advanced	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Declined	1447.00	1445.00	1445.00	+2.00	
Unchanged	447.00	445.00	445.00	+2.00	

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Advanced	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Declined	1447.00	1445.00	1445.00	+2.00	
Unchanged	447.00	445.00	445.00	+2.00	

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Indus	1178.00	1176.00	1176.00	+2.00	
Transp	1447.00	1445.00	1445.00	+2.00	
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Unchanged	447.00	445.00	445.00	+2.00	

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